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REACTION TO REAGAN 23 MAR TELEVISION SPEECH

Fesunenko Previews Speech

LD240250 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2018 GMT 23 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] This evening another Reagan speech is expected in which the head of the administration intends to make another attempt to convince Congress of the need for a fresh increase in military expenditures. The administration recently launched an intensive campaign to persuade Congress not to make any reductions in the administration's planned gigantic increase in military expenditures. As is well known, allocations for the Pentagon are due to amount to $280.5 billion in fiscal 1984 while in the coming 5-year period they are due to rise to about $2 trillion, an astronomical amount.

This fierce campaign is aimed at the draft budget proposed by the Democratic Party. The debate and voting on this draft are due to take place today in the House of Representatives. This draft budget of the Democrats marks the serious concern of the party over the dire effect the country's militarization is having on the U.S. economy. In particular, it provides for limiting the growth of military expenditures in the next fiscal year to just 4 percent instead of the 10 percent which was planned by the administration. It also provides for the reinstatement of a number of social programs which have been cut by the White House.

Indeed, these proposals by the Democrats have elicited the unconcealed fury of the White House, which does not allow for even the thought of slowing down the pace of the militarist program for the rearming of America in an attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The President, too, is personally fiercely attacking the Democrats' draft.

Reagan Aims Assessed

LD232300 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] During the last few days Washington spokesmen have been publicising a speech that President Ronald Reagan is to make on United States television on Wednesday night. They boast that the President intends to make public top secret documents that allegedly prove that the Soviet Union is stepping up its military strength. Our commentator Viktor Olin writes:

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL news agency, commenting on this forthcoming speech, says that it's aimed above all at trying to convince sceptical people that the President's military policy is needed to oppose a so-called Soviet threat and that the American people should agree to the enormous armaments programs being put forward.

On what does President Reagan intend to base his speech? It turns out that his allegedly sensational exposures are based on the new edition of the Pentagon's booklet Soviet Military Might [as heard], which came out 2 weeks ago. This booklet has many distorted facts. One of these is the underestimation of the number of American B-52 bombers by 300 units and the overestimation of the number of warheads possessed by the Soviet strategic rocket forces. This is seen from the supplementary tables of the booklet, and the entire booklet is full of such nonsense.

Incidentally, the Washington administration has for a long time been practising the manipulation of false figures.

Thus, quite recently President Reagan, dwelling on the alleged absence of morality in socialist ideology, referred to some kind of ten commandments of Nikolay Lenin. When newsmen tried to find out where the President had unearthed these ten commandments it turned out that they had been invented by the Nazis during World War II. A similar fate befell the recent campaign of the White House to discredit the antiwar movement in the United States. When the President was asked on what did he base his allegation that the American antiwar movement was initiated by communist agents, all that he could do was refer to something he had read in a magazine.

But such embarrassing situations deter neither President Reagan nor his closest assistants. Their principle is quite simple: by all possible means -- fair, and, more often, unfair -- to distract public attention from the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and to achieve the implementation of their own military program, which costs hundreds and thousands of billions of dollars. For this they are ready to go to any lengths, including direct deceit.

Speech Termed 'Bellicose'

LD240823 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The American President has called for the building of superweapons of the 21st century and made attacks on the movement for freezing nuclear arsenals.

In a bellicose speech over the television, President Reagan cited new CIA-fabricated figures about the Soviet military potential and used them to try to justify the unprecedented military spending of the United States.

The new types of armaments that the President promised for the American Armed Forces include a space laser weapon.

Reagan's statement triggered off sharp criticism in Congress. Many congressmen expressed anger against manipulations with figures about the might of the United States and the Soviet Union. The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Republican Mark Hatfield, has said Reagan's program causes horror, since it will drain the American economy dry. The President, Senator Democrat Edward Kennedy said, is misleading and intimidating the people.

Antimissile Program Assailed

LD240850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0829 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (TASS) -- President Reagan has announced that the United States is beginning a new stage in the strategic arms race. Delivering a speech on television about military questions, Reagan reported on his decision to begin work on creating a powerful antimissile defense. He issued an order to compile a long-term program of research and technical development in this field.

Leading representatives of the administration explained at a press conference that the President's decree foresees the building of antimissile systems based both on land and in space and using the latest weapons, including laser weapons. According to what they said, the United States is already now spending $1 billion annually for these purposes.

The deployment of such antimissile defense systems would be a direct violation of the Soviet-American treaty on antimissile defense and the protocol on it, according to which the United States has the right to transfer the existing antimissile defense system from the area of the Grand Forks intercontinental ballistic missile base only to the region of the capital.

Thus, this speaks of a fresh attempt by the United States to achieve superiority in strategic armaments over the Soviet Union and to violate the existing approximate balance of forces in the world.

Further Review, Criticism

LD241058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration continues to step up its military hysteria, striving to push its huge armaments programs through Congress. President Reagan's speech on American television was devoted precisely to this objective.

Reagan stressed that Washington intends to continue to pursue its notorious "policy from a position of strength" in the international arena. He stated that to this end the United States will continue a program of building up strategic armaments and strengthening and modernizing its conventional armed forces on the basis of new technology. He noted that the United States is now building the new strategic "B-1" bomber and one new "Trident" underwater nuclear missile-carrier every year. The Army has received a new tank and the Air Force is being modernized. The Navy's strength will be increased to 600 warships and the assault landing capability of the Marines -- the shock interventionist detachment of American imperialism -- is being extended.

Observers have drawn special attention to his utterances on the start of work in the United States to set up a new system of antimissile defense which, according to what has been said unofficially by representatives of the administration, will rely on the latest achievements of science and technology and will be based both on the ground and in space. The NBC radio and television company has described this announcement as "a new and major step along the path of creating a first nuclear strike potential."

The true aims of the speech emerged with special clarity when the President launched sharp attacks on Congress, which has recently been making timid attempts to initiate some cuts in the unprecedented military expenditure that is destroying the U.S. economy. He abused the "liberals" in Congress along with the participants in the growing anti-nuclear movement in the United States and threw abuse at them, saying that allegedly restricting the arms race "will increase the threat of war" and will undermine the U.S. national security. He called on ultrarightwing circles to organize a campaign of pressure on the legislators with the aim of pushing through the Pentagon budget, which for the next fiscal year has been set at the unprecedented level of $280 billion.

In justifying his militarist course, Reagan, as previously, used his favorite device -- intimidating Americans with the nonexistent "Soviet military threat." Furthermore he referred to falsified statistics drawn from a recently published piece of Pentagon propaganda -- the brochure entitled "Soviet Military Power." "The main aim of Reagan's speech is to save the Pentagon budget which is in danger in Congress," NBC radio and television company noted. In turn the UPI news agency has stressed that Reagan "tried to defend the plan he has formulated for military expenditure," which over the coming 5 years will be almost $2 trillion.

Reagan's speech has been resolutely criticized by Senator A. Cranston who is trying to be the Democratic Party's nominee for the post of U.S. President He stressed that Reagan "decided to appear on television with a single purpose: to frighten to death the U.S. people and Congress and to squeeze out of them still more money for military needs." "Reagan virtually contradicts himself," the ABC television company noted. On the one hand, he says that he is in favor of peace and wants to bring about the destruction of nuclear weapons, but at the same time he calls on Americans to support his military program."

Reagan's television speech has again shown for all to see that the administration is retaining its former nonrealistic positions and ignores the demands of the overwhelming majority of Americans for the adoption of immediate and effective measures to establish arms control. This is also indicated by the unconstructive, obstructionist position adopted by the United States at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic weapons.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP ENDS SESSION

Weinberger Address to Session

LD231432 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Minister [as heard] Caspar Weinberger has told his NATO colleagues that Washington continues to insist on hundreds of new American intermediate nuclear missiles being deployed in Western Europe before the year is out. Here is a comment by Viktor Olin of our staff.

Before the meeting of NATO's defense ministers in the Portuguese resort town of Vilamoura, there was much talk about the possibility of a so-called interim solution to the issue of intermediate-range missiles. The United States, it was suggested, should depart from its zero option formula, envisaging the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament as obviously unrealistic, and offer something new instead, capable of breaking the deadlock at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. Such sentiments mirrored the apprehension which has pervaded even the top echelons of power in West European countries as the deadline for deploying new American missiles draws nigh.

Caspar Weinberger's speech at the NATO session in Vilamoura leaves no doubt about Washington's intentions. The missiles must be brought in, no matter what. That's the message of his statement. It's to be supposed this would give (?fuel) to new thought in Western Europe about what lies behind this compulsive concern over its security. All those eager to learn may be recommended a few sources.

The main source is the just-released secret defense guidance for 1985-89 with a memorandum appended to it signed by Mr Weinberger himself. These documents deal with a war of annihilation against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, these documents contain an important proviso. Combat operations should involve theater and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, chemical agents, aviation, the Navy and space hardware. As to the strategic weaponry, it's to be kept aside.

Consequently the idea is to restrict military operations to those weapons which could be put to use in districts where the conflicting sides might be in direct contact, that is to say, in Europe. According to the directive, the employment of strategic systems should be avoided as much as possible, because otherwise a war would spread to U.S. territoy. Similar views are voiced by Senators Sam Nunn and John Glenn and others, which have received broad coverage in the mass media.

These and other facts suggest the following conclusion: Washington is pushing ahead with the idea of a limited nuclear war, because it will enable the United States to wage that war on alien territory while the citadel America could remain impregnable as in the good old times.

Weinberger 'Manipulation'

LD23.812 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon March 23 TASS -- The annual session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group came to a close in the Portuguese town of Vilamoura today. It was attended by the defence ministers of NATO countries (counting out France and Iceland). A representative of Spain attended the session as observer.

The session was held to the accompaniment of militarist calls and was keynoted by U.S. increasing pressure on its West European partners. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, in manipulation of the session participants, delivered a report which again put in a distorted light the correlation of the nuclear potentials of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. According to a final communique, Washington secured its partners' confirmation of the plans for the deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European states, as well as support for the notorious "zero option" as the ultimate goal. The "zero option" is known to have been condemned by the public as both non-constructive and propagandist step.

The West European states, having declared in support of NATO's missile decisions, at the same time unequivocally stated the need for the USA to put forward constructive proposals at the Geneva negotiations.

Issues Discussed

LD232327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] A routine session of the Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic bloc, in which the defense ministers of the NATO countries took part, ended today in the south of Portugal, in the town of Vilamoura. The West attaches particular importance to this session, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes. The point is that the senior partner in the North Atlantic bloc, the United States, reckoned on exploiting this conference of NATO defense ministers countries in order to obtain from them an undisputed guarantee on the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West Europe states as early as the end of this year. However, these calculations have not yet been justified, as is evident.

Although the conference in Vilamoura was held as usual in an atmosphere of strict secrecy, according to information which has been leaked to the press, the NATO ministers discussed at their conference issues relating to the Soviet-American talks at Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and also examined specific problems of preparations for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, the state of affairs with the production of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles and the setting up of special NATO troop units with this aim. Furthermore, according to certain information, the question of the production and deployment of neutron and chemical weapons in West Europe was also discussed.

Western agencies report that the United States, however, did not succeed in imposing its point of view completely. The West European allies stated that the Americans no longer need adopt a temporizing attitude at the Geneva talks and that they should present immediately some kind of interim proposal to the Soviet Union for discussion. According to the available reports, even NATO Secretary General Luns stated that Reagan's zero option will not lead to anything. Nevertheless, the NATO defense ministers supported the deployment of American nuclear missiles, even if it is a matter of only some of the new nuclear weapons, having proposed a gradual variant of deployment.

The critical speeches from the Western allies demanding that the United States seek compromise with the Soviet Union were completely unexpected to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in the opinion of Western journalists. This rebellion by America's NATO allies, of course, will have a certain influence on the course of subsequent events, but in our opinion, the main thing ought not to be forgotten. In the first place, many members of the European group were forced to demand a compromise from the United States purely because of the extensive popular antiwar and antimissile movement in their countries and in fact, they, just like Washington, often take up an openly militaristic position. And second, the Nuclear Planning Group does not make the final decisions, but makes recommendations for the NATO Council which will discuss these issues at its routine session in Paris in June this year. The scale of today's rebellion by the West Europeans will be clarified then.

Luns Concluding Remarks

LD232313 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] The 2-day meeting of NATO defense ministers has ended in Vilamoura, Portugal. They have renewed their pledge to deploy American nuclear missiles in Europe. We bring you a comment by our observer Pavel Kuznetsov: NATO Secretary General Josef Luns has said in this connection the following: All the ministers agreed that the nuclear arsenal of the Soviet Union is far more than they require for defense purposes, whatever the combination against them. Whatever the combination against the Soviet Union -- it's the first time Mr Luns mentioned a Western combination against the Soviet Union, but he did not elaborate as to what nations he had in mind. To be sure the combination against the Soviet Union is not Luxembourg, Greece and, say, Denmark. The combination should be France, Britain and the United States, who are nuclear powers.

In addition to 162 missiles with up to 300 warheads in the British and French arsenals, the United States has over 700 aircraft capable of striking at the Soviet Union with nuclear weapons. According to some Western sources, NATO also has up to 500 nuclear warheads on American submarines that are assigned permanently to the alliance. What's wrong with the Soviet Union wanting to have as many missiles as Britain and France now have? This is what the Soviet Union has proposed: to have as many missiles as the combined total of Britain and France -- that is, 162 -- and not a single missile more. As to aircraft, the Soviet Union is also in favor of an equivalence with NATO. This Soviet proposal to have an equal number of missiles and aircraft with the combination of nations against it has been rejected in Vilamoura.

The NATO defense ministers have said that new American missiles would never be used other than for defence. Who told them this? If the man was the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the Western ministers could have questioned him about what is written in two Pentagon documents, known as fiscal 1984-88 and fiscal 1985-89 defense guidance. Mr Weinberger should know about them because he had signed memorandums to both. The latest memorandum is dated 1 March. A section of fiscal 1985-89 defense guidance reads that those weapons capable of executing nonstrategic nuclear options may be passed for strategic missions. The weapons implied in the Pentagon's new directive must include medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. Small wonder, therefore, that the Soviet Union regards the American missiles to be deployed in five West European nations as strategic, because, being close to this nation, they can hit targets deep inside our territory.

When in Vilamoura Josef Luns spoke of a combination against the Soviet Union he obviously meant the United States, Britain and France. The Pentagon, headed by Mr Weinberger, has a somewhat different combination in mind. In addition to Britain and France the United States wants to add almost 600 first-strike missiles in Europe to its strategic arsenal, which is being constantly expanded and modernized.

Group Yields to U.S. Pressure

LD232023 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 23 Mar 83

["NATO's Missile Fever" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

NATO's nuclear planning group has ended its spring session in Vilamoura, Portugal. It was attended by defence ministers of the member countries (with the exception of France and Iceland). A representative of Spain, the government of which has halted the integration of the country into NATO's military wing, attended the session as an observer.

The participants in the meeting, presided over by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, concentrated on the implementation of the plans of the Pentagon and the NATO top brass for deploying 572 new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe in addition to the American forward-based nuclear systems and British and French nuclear capability missiles and aircraft existing on the continent.

The conferees in Vilamoura discussed the results of practical preparations for and financial "backing" of this program of another, very dangerous round of the nuclear arms race. Weinberger submitted to the session a report on the "Soviet military threat", containing run-of-the-mill slanderous allegations of the Pentagon's propaganda, in a bid to justify the escalation of blows for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

It follows from a communique released after the meeting that the United States and NATO continue to cling to the December 1979 "two tracks" decision. Yielding to U.S. pressure, the NATO defence ministers, running the gauntlet of massive public protests, reaffirmed their consent to the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five West European countries.

The Nuclear Planning Group decided to step up propaganda of "NATO nuclear policy" in order to go through with the deployment of American medium-range missiles with "minimum political costs." In this way the NATO brass hope to dampen the growing wave of anti-nuclear and anti-missile protests and to justify their feverish war preparations.

Meanwhile, it should be perfectly clear that the deployment of new American missiles in Europe would dangerously upset stability on the continent and further exacerbate the international situation.

No propaganda ploys can conceal the fact that U.S. policy and Washington's stand at the Geneva talks are whipping up the arms race and escalating the threat of war. Implementation of the Pentagon's plans would bring about a qualitatively different situation, cut the ground from under the talks on nuclear arms and force the Soviet Union to take timely and effective measures in response.

NATO NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY 'HOPELESSLY OBSOLETE'

LD231522 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of a universal character and concerns all states of the world without exception, points out professor Mikhail Milshtein in the March issue of the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA]. This commitment is an important milestone in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to outlaw nuclear weapons, to end their production and reduce their stockpiles gradually down to their ultimate scrapping. In other words, this is a new radical step in the struggle for nuclear disarmament, the author of the article (?states).

The debate on the problem on not to be the first to use nuclear weapons mirrors the struggle between two tendencies, two trends in world politics. On one side are those who recognized and declared for everybody to hear that there will be no victors in a nuclear war, that it is impossible to ensure military-strategic superiority under the present-day conditions. They have put forward an alternative to nuclear catastrophe and called for wide international cooperation in the name of preserving civilization, life on earth.

On the other side, the article says, are those who declare by word of mouth about catastrophic consequences of nuclear war, but in action continue placing stake on ensuring nuclear superiority and do not budge an inch of the strategic concepts of the times, when such superiority really existed. At the same time they are engaged in an incessant quest for how to make nuclear weapons more "creditworthy" and "acceptable" under the new conditions.

The concepts of the NATO countries, above all of the USA, provide for the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons, "should that be necessary." In so doing, the Pentagon strategists put forward a package of various arguments, which are, however, without any foundation. The NATO concept on the first use of nuclear weapons is hopelessly obsolete, Professor Milshtein stressed, and instead of ensuring security creates an atmosphere of uncertainty and growth of the threat of a nuclear war breaking out.

IZVESTIYA SCORNS RUMORED CHANGES IN U.S. INF STANCE

PM231311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko article under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "Diversionary Maneuver"]

[Text] Not a day passes without Washington's facing in one form or another the demand to meet halfway the peace-loving Soviet initiatives aimed at ending the nuclear arms race. These days, many West European cities have again become the arena for mass antiwar actions. The participants in those demonstrations are expressing increasingly loud concern over the Reagan administration's dangerous plans and are protesting against the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the continent.

Concerned at the scale of the antiwar movements, West European governments are pestering Washington with requests to "show flexibility" at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and to put forward "new proposals." President Reagan has had to listen to similar appeals, specifically, from high-ranking guests -- the Italian foreign minister and the Netherlands prime minister.

Let us not be fooled by the motives of the stance taken by London, Bonn, or, for example, Rome, at present. The West European and U.S. press categorically explain it primarily as an effort to stem the tide of the antiwar actions. West European governments, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "want the United States to show greater flexibility so as to forestall mass protest demonstrations against the new weapons."

But even these appeals for "flexibility," dictated by considerations of the political circumstances and clothed in very sophisticated diplomatic attire, are worrying Washington. It is worried because they are an addition to the growth in the antiwar movement within the United States itself and to the mutiny by Democratic congressmen demanding a nuclear arms freeze and a more sober and more restrained approach to the rate of increase of military appropriations proposed by the White House.

Under these conditions, the story has begun to circulate in Washington that the United States will soon be making "new proposals" at the Geneva talks. Four alternative sets of proposals were named and set out, not one of which, in the U.S. newspapers' own words, would be acceptable to the Soviet Union. At the same time it is reported that the President and his advisers are holding consultations on "whether the time has come to alter the U.S. stance at the talks" in Geneva.

But these are just rumors. Official Washington spokesmen are repeating one and the same thing at all the conferences with the NATO allies: That the United States is "still not ready" to submit any new proposals at the Geneva talks. This was stated by Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt in Brussels. This was the viewpoint of Defense Secretary C. Weinberger who arrived in the Portuguese city of Vilamoura to take part in the work of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. He "does not consider apposite" the question of a change in the U.S. stance. Furthermore, as UPI reports, the Vilamoura meeting will discuss the safeguarding of security at installations where, in the agency's own words, "preparations are already under way for missile deployment."

As we can see, for the Pentagon the question of the new missiles has already been settled. Then what is the point of the talk about U.S. "compromise proposals"? Those who believe the U.S. press talk about the possibility of Washington "concessions" to be a distracting maneuver seem to be right. At the present stage it is a matter primarily of reassuring partners and convincing the European public that the United States "really wants arms control."

But the public no longer has such faith in rumors from Washington. It expects no words but concrete deeds capable of stopping the process of transforming Western Europe into a launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES WEST REACTION TO PACT OFFER

LD240808 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- The important peace initiatives of the USSR and other fraternal countries, formulated on January fifth by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, paves the way to averting the threat of war. This is the opinion of all people of good will, Yuriy Zhukov says in PRAVDA today.

Much time has passed since then and the question arises, narutally. How much advance has there been in the study of these initiatives in the United States and NATO? What is their reply to these initiatives and what are the prospects of reaching an understanding on cardinal problems?

The proposals, worked out in Prague, the author of the article goes on to say, were officially brought to the notice of the relevant governments by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. These proposals are most specific, clearcut and understandable. On this basis talks could be immediately opened during which our Western partners could receive replies to any questions of interest to them and could make relevant proposals.

"Instead", the article says, "they prefer to wait for more and more proposals not replying to earlier proposals. Meanwhile deliberate pessimism is being fanned time and again."

"Their calculations here are clear: They wait until the mass media of the NATO countries, increasingly stepping up anti-Soviet propaganda, succeed in weakening the the interest of Western opinion in the important complex of foreign political initiatives, advanced by the USSR jointly with the fraternal socialist countries."

"But the question still is: Will they succeed in attaining these discredit the proposals of the socialist countries -- and, specifically, the idea of signing a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force -- these proposals enjoy the ever increasing support of the broadest sections of the world public." [sentence as received]

PRAVDA EVALUATES CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

PM231303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1015 GMT 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Sergey Baygarov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Effective Collaboration"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Havana.

One of the first questions to which great attention was given was implementation in 1981-2 of the general agreement on cooperation among the CEMA countries in fulfilling the "plan for accelerated development of science and technology in the Republic of Cuba up to 1990". This document, adopted in July, 1980, includes 17 programs. Their elaboration is directed toward the development of various branches of the science, technology, and economy of the island of freedom, and also toward deepening Cuba's participation in socialist economic integration. In this great work, the fraternal countries are affording Cuba effective assistance. In particular, by deliveries of equipment, materials and spare parts and in the training of cadres. The committee mapped out new specific measures of cooperation in this sphere for 1983-5.

The transition from the extensive to the intensive path of development highlights the problem of enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation and intensifying all scientific research activity. In this connection, during the committee session there was mutual consultation in the field of forecasting and planning the development of science and technology. It was noted that the CEMA countries have accumulated considerable experience in compiling 5-year and long-term programs for scientific and technical progress whose generalization could help the elaboration of coordinated collaboration projects.

The need is now clearly emerging to concentrate joint efforts on decisive salients. In particular the committee session discussed the further improvement of scientific and technical cooperation in the accelerated creation and introduction into production of advanced technologies, equipment and new materials, broadening of collaboration in the economical and rational use of fuel-energy and raw-materials resources. It is also necessary to join forces more closely in the field of elaboration of industrial robots and the broad use of microprocessors technology, the creation of integrated conditions for the further introduction of automated systems into the national economy of the CEMA. All this will facilitate the more rational use of the resources existing in the fraternal countries and the achievement of world standards in the production sectors most important to technical progress. The growing importance of science and technology in the development of each fraternal country, especially in the context of socialist integration, appreciably widens the limits and volume of the cooperation among the states of the community. The results of this session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation constitute one more step in that direction.

CEMA MEETS ON STANDARDIZING ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

PM221047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 45th session of the CEMA Standing Commission which ended in Riga on 18 March was devoted to the development of cooperation in the sphere of the radio-technical and electronics industry. Taking part in its work were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR as well as the SFRY. The commission examined the question of the implementation of the general agreement on setting up a single standardized base for electronic engineering products and equipment and materials for their manufacture in the socialist countries covering the period from 1981 through 1999.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MARX, MBFR, FRG ELECTIONS

PM211525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Sergey Vishnevskiy]

[Text] Our Principle is Peace

When, 100 years ago, on Saturday 17 March 1883, Karl Marx' close friends and comrades in arms buried him at London's Highgate Cemetary, Friedrich Engels said at his friend's grave: "His name and his deeds will survive for centuries!"

As in Marx' lifetime, the enemies of progress are continuing to this day to heap slander and curses on him and to predict the collapse of the theory and practice of scientific socialism. The president of the biggest capitalist power threatens: "We will leave Marxism-Leninism on the dust heap of history." But how minuscule and pitiful the bellicose anticommunists look in the face of Marx' gigantic figure and his brilliant ideas, which have become an enormous material force!

In these weeks of spring progressive people on all meridians, in celebrating the 165th anniversary of the birth of the founder of scientific socialism and the centenary of his death, are again pondering in depth the world-historic victories of Marxism over the past century and its growing influence on the course of social development. The communists from various countries who have been honoring Marx' memory recently at his tomb spoke of very important milestones on the path of the world's revolutionary transformation, such as the victory of Great October, the building of real socialism, the birth of the world socialist system and the collapse of the colonial empires.

The friends of peace draw from Marx' very rich legacy guiding ideas which inspire them in their titantic struggle to eliminate wars from the life of mankind. The great scholar and revolutionary saw a hope for a bright future in the forthcoming birth of a new society "whose international principle will be peace, for every people will have one and the same ruler -- labor!" Such a society now exists in the world -- the community of socialist states unswervingly pursuing a policy of peace.

At the present dangerous stage of international life the fraternal countries are placing on the scales of peace their entire international authority and political and economic potential for the sake of preventing nuclear war. The Warsaw Pact states opened this year's annals with a major action in favor of normalizing the political climate in the world. In the Political Declaration adopted in Prague 5 January they put forward a realistic alternative to the slide toward nuclear catastrophe. Their most important initiative is the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO members. There is a practical possibility of halting the dangerous development of events and returning them to a healthy channel.

The conference of secretaries of the central committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties on international and ideological questions held in Moscow 14-15 March noted that the peace initiatives put forward in Prague have met with considerable interest, understanding and support in the international workers and liberation movements, in the most diverse strata of the progressive public, in the antiwar movement and among the governments of many countries. The broad international response which the socialist countries' proposals on questions of nuclear disarmament in Europe are encountering was noted with satisfaction. As those taking part in the conference observed, it is exceptionally important to resolutely oppose the unleashing of a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

They called for the continuation and consolidation of the detente process to be ensured, and they indicated specific measures aimed at the political solution and prevention of military conflicts.

Commenting on the results of the Moscow conference, the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that the socialist countries are confirming their profound interest in curbing the arms race.

At various international forums socialist diplomacy is firmly retaining the initiative. The socialist states' important new proposals opens up a real way out of the deadlock in which the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been languishing for many years now. For a long time the Western side has played with figures, asserting that the numbers of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states' armed forces in this region were uneven. Now an opportunity is emerging for escaping from the vicious circle of fruitless arithmetical discussions. The socialist countries suggest reaching agreement on the reduction of the two military groupings' armed forces to equal collective ceilings -- 900,000 men on each side. The measures proposed would help to reduce the level of military confrontation. It is for the West to respond.

In the Geneva disarmament committee the socialist countries advocate the immediate discussion of the problem of preventing nuclear war. In this they are meeting with support from India, Mexico, Nigeria and other countries. Obstacles are being created by the Western delegates who for over a month have been blocking the inclusion of this urgent question on the agenda.

On the entire broad range of urgent problems of war and peace the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are doing everything in their power to ensure that reason prevails in international life.

"No!" To Militarism

Giving advice on how to counter the military adventures instigated by reaction, Karl Marx pointed out that it is the duty of the working class "to master for itself the secrets of international politics, to follow its governments' diplomatic activity and where necessary to oppose it by all the means at its disposal, and, if it cannot prevent this activity, to unite to expose it simultaneously and to seek to ensure that the simple laws of morality and justice...become the supreme laws in relations among peoples as well."

We do not know whether Horst Richter, the West German metalworkers' trade union activist, is familiar with this advice, but his opinions eloquently attest to the mounting interest of the working people of the FRG and the other capitalist countries in fundamental problems of war and peace and their increased level of information and awareness. "The struggle against the arms race and the threat of war," Richter states, "is a question of life and death for the working people of the whole world." He considers the central task of all the FRG's peace-loving forces, and primarily the trade unions, to be the struggle against the deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. The metalworker is convinced that it is essential to secure from the U.S. Administration a positive response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

Millions of working people in West Europe and far beyond are adopting antiwar stances. And now only working people but also representatives of other -- very broad -- social strata adhering to different ideological views. The danger of war emanating from the aggressive circles of imperialism is threatening every living being on earth, and that is why there are fewer and fewer people who are indifferent to or uninvolved in the fundamental questions of war and peace.

The broad antiwar movement which has now gripped many countries and entire continents has arisen as a mass protest against the frenzied militarism of the ruling circles of the United States and a number of their military bloc partners.

It stems from an understanding of the mortal threat posed by the Pentagon's schemes for attaining U.S. military superiority and victory in "limited" or "protracted" nuclear wars. The powerful antimissile movement in Europe was generated primarily by the sinister plans for the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in the NATO countries.

The U.S. and NATO propaganda services have mounted an unprecedented "brainwashing" campaign to break the people's resistance to their militarist plans. The misinformers are trying to camouflage these plans with phony stories about their "defensive nature in the face of the Soviet military threat." Washington's notorious "zero option" was specially conceived as a "big lie" operation. At the same time malicious attempts are being made to discredit the peace champions' movement as allegedly being "manipulated by the agents of Moscow." But these massive propaganda attempts are bringing no success. As U.S. Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleberger acknowledges with exasperation: "In Europe and even in the United States itself many people believe that the Soviet proposal (to reduce nuclear armaments in Europe -- s.v.) is honest, sensible and constructive."

Without Respite

The Washington strategists pinned great hopes on the success of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc at the 6 March elections in the FRG, in view of the public statements by the bloc's leaders in favor of the "zero option." When the news of the CDU/CSU's election victory flew across the ocean, the White House and the Pentagon were exultant. They impetuously interpreted the election results as Chancellor H. Khol's acquisition of a "mandate" for the unimpeded deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe at the end of this year. Washington commentator H. Smith recorded in the Pentagon the military officials' joyous statements that the results of the elections had "removed the tension" and "eased the pressure on President Reagan." And therefore the "go ahead" had been given to the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

But the joy was short lived.... The newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU charged with "terrifying ignorance" those Washington figures who assessed the CDU/CSU success as a "mandate for arms upgrading." Flora Lewis, a commentator and correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES who has worked in West European capitals for many years, notes: "It would be a big mistake to suppose that Kohl's election will clear the way for the U.S. medium-range missiles.... even after his victory Chancellor Kohl will be unable to observe with a beatific expression the hundreds of thousands of angry demonstrators trying to prevent the deployment of the Pershing II missiles. Bonn cannot ignore the negative attitude of the overwhelming majority of the FRG population toward the deployment of the U.S. missiles (that is the position of 54 percent of Kohl's supporters)."

Immediately after the Bonn elections THE WASHINGTON POST published an interview with Kohl in which, without rejecting the "zero option," he urged the U.S. Government to advance new proposals at the Geneva talks in order to eliminate the deadlock which had arisen there. The governments of Italy, Britain and the Netherlands have issued similar appeals. In the opinion of many observers, these appeals to Washington are dictated by the understanding that the public of the West European countries has discerned the falseness and unacceptability of the "zero option" and that if the United States continues to block the Geneva talks then all that can be expected is a further upsurge of the antimissile movement. Unless Washington sets up a "show of good intentions," London's FINANCIAL TIMES warns, this could "provoke new political demonstrations in Europe and weaken the Americans' position still further."

But Washington is so divorced from reality that it is in no hurry to heed the warnings of even its closest allies and to voice "good intentions." People on the Potomac are saying obscurely that the Department of State is discussing options for some "interim solution" envisaging in one form or another the same deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

But those in the Pentagon do not want to hear of any tactical maneuvers. They have clung to their creature -- the "zero option": What they are impressed by is its unacceptability which guarantees a deadlock situation at the talks and therefore the start of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles according to the Pentagon's schedule at the end of this year.

Washington's course toward a sharp alteration of the present military-strategic balance in Europe in the West's favor is fraught with very dangerous consequences for the peoples of the continent and all mankind and requires heightened vigilance from the peace-loving forces. One after another the leaves are falling from the calendar for 1983 which, if the U.S. and NATO nuclear missile plans are implemented, may be a fateful year in European history. There is no time for a respite in the peoples' strenuous struggle against the mounting danger of war.

"We demand the abandonment of the NATO decisions and of support for Washington's dangerous ambitions!" -- this appeal from the trade union leaders of the West German city of Muenster is echoed in many centers of the FRG. The public in other European countries is demanding the same thing.

The growing struggle against the aggressive plans of the warmongers is not limited to Europe. It is developing on other continents. The appeal of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference to halt the arms race and take immediate practical steps to prevent nuclear war has generated a great response in the developing countries. Washington reacted extremely nervously to the anti-imperialist thrust of the Delhi conference's declaration. The U.S. State Department erupted in a stormy tirade, calling the document "in many ways unbalanced and polemical" and even asserting that the Nonaligned Movement is being manipulated by some "radical elements." Indeed, only when you are mentally unsounded is it possible to make such crude attacks on representatives of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

The U.S. capital itself is witnessing heated clashes between the supporters of realism and the hawks. Envoys from antiwar organizations have indunated the capitol building and under their pressure the burning questions of freezing the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States and reducing the Pentagon's budget have now been placed on the agenda of the new Congress. The White House is also finding itself increasingly isolated on the "home front."

The political tension in Washington is eloquently borne out by an angry remark by Reagan: On Friday he openly accused realistically minded legislators of "driving a dagger straight at the heart" of the Pentagon's military program and "causing the Kremlin great joy." As we can see, the Congressmen are having to experience what are actually McCarthyite attacks.

The global panorama of the people's antiwar actions convincingly show that the forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war and that everything depends on their cohesion and purposefulness of their actions. The precise, consistent and active policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries serves as an inspiring example to people of good will.

PENTAGON MANIPULATING FACTS, DECEIVING CONGRESS

LD231743 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 23 Mar 83

["Fresh Falsification" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Pentagon has long gained the sordid reputation of a falsifier of figures concerning the balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. In launching a campaign about the alleged "Soviet military threat" before each new debate in Congress on requests for military needs, the U.S. Defence Department systematically, from year to year, understates the nuclear potential of the USA and the combat composition of the American Armed Forces. Thus, for example, in the Pentagon's pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" the number of strategic bombers of the USA is by a stroke of a pen reduced from 574 to 241.

At present Caspar Weinberger's department is transferring the methods of such manipulations to its financial reports to show that the country's military spendings are "under control," and that under the present U.S. Administration the U.S. military department has even begun "saving" the funds earmarked for it.

According to a report in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES today, on March 22 the Pentagon sent to the Congress a financial account, from which it follows that in the fourth quarter of 1982 spendings on developing and purchasing big weapons systems allegedly declined, for the first time in the recent ten years, as compared with the preceding quarter.

When inquisitive reporters wished to know how that "saving" had been achieved, it turned out that the Pentagon leaders simply excluded from the articles of spendings the sums spend on the construction of seven "Trident" nuclear powered submarines and other weapons systems. Representatives of the Defence Department were forced to admit that there had been actually no reduction in the programme for the production and purchases of 15 submarines of that class and that the saving had been achieved only on paper.

The episode with the Pentagon's financial account shows that the present U.S. leaders are not only too much willing to deceive their country's public, but do not stop at deceiving the Congress.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. DEFENSE POLICY

LD231640 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Mar 83

[" The World at Midweek" presented by Pavel Kuznetsov]

[Text] During a recent exercise in an American desert a Soviet mechanized regiment defeated an American brigade. In a cool evaluation of this mock battle a U.S. Army spokesman said that 1,200 G.I.'s clad as Soviet soldiers and using Soviet hardware and battlefield tactics inflicted heavy casualities on a superior force representing an American brigade. Since 1865, that is the end of the Civil War, the United States has seen no real action on its territory, only mock battles. The real action with live ammunition was the privilege of other nations, I mean their territory. The U.S. has fought in Europe and the Pacific, on the Korean Peninsula, in Southeast Asia, and, to a lesser extent, in other regions, never at home. But nevertheless none of the wars in which the United States took part were ever called an aggression by American historians. In keeping with this tradition the Reagan administration is beefing up its muscle to fight in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and democracy in the Far East, the Persian Gulf and, above all, in Europe.

I'll give you three examples of this purely defensive nature of American thinking, or as NATO Supreme Commander General Rogers has put it, we don't have a single offensive plan in our whole kit of plans. Now let's start off with Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary. On 1 March he signed a memorandum to a new Pentagon document, fiscal 1985/89 defense guidance. Like its predecessors, fiscal 1984/88 defense guidance, the document stresses the need to prevail over the Soviet Union in a military conflict, both conventional and nuclear. Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia University center for strategic and international studies has proposed a new strategy of keeping Russian forces in Russia. According to Mr Nunn, NATO allies would shoulder a new defense burden freeing American troops to move into Soviet territory should war break out. And a third example of defense American thinking is an article by William Safire in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In it he said that since the Soviet Union is a threat to American troops in Western Europe the U.S. should deploy 572 nuclear missiles there.

Now who is a threat to whom? The Soviet Union, to 300,000 American G.I.'s deployed thousands of miles away from their barracks at home or these troops to the Soviet Union? After all, Sanator Sam Nunn would like these troops to move into the Soviet Union with the help of NATO allies should war break out. People like Mr Nunn or Mr Safire must have lost touch with reality. In 1976 they yelled bloody murder when the CIA broke the news via the then Senator Frank Church about an alleged Soviet brigade of 3,000 men having landed in Cuba. There was no Soviet brigade to be sure, but the very idea of having 3,000 Soviet troops near the United States is a crime against humanity. But having 300,000 American G.I.'s near the Soviet Union is the way it should be. What's more, we are a grave threat to them.

Since 1865 the U.S. has seen no war on its territory. Do the Nunns and the Safires of America seriously hope to escape another one should it break out? There can be a mock battle between a Soviet regiment and an American brigade in the desert. I don't think there can be a mock exchange of missile strikes.

BILL BANNING BINARY WEAPON PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED

LD232233 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 23 TASS -- A group of congressmen from the Democratic and the Republican Party at a press conference today announced the initiation of a bill demanding a ban on the production of the new barbarous variety of chemical weapons -- the so-called binary ammunition and denying funds being asked for these purposes by the administration.

As was pointed out at the press conference, the Reagan administration demands the appropriation of 157.8 million dollars in the 1984 financial year for launching the flow-line production of deadly binary gases at the Pentagon's special complex at Pine Bluff (Arkansas) within the framework of a long-term program for the build-up of chemical warfare potential. In the coming ten years the U.S. military are planning to spend almost 10,000 million dollars for these purposes.

TASS ANALYST SCORES U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE POLICY

LD231442 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 22 TASS -- News analyst Askold Biryukov writes: India's well-informed FREE PRESS journal reports that the United States is scaling up supplies of chemical weapons to the bandits it sends into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

At the same time U.S. advisers are hurriedly instructing bandits stationed at the camps along the Afghan-Pakistani frontier how to use the weapons which the Pentagon resorted to during the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Speaking at a recent press conference in Kabul, one Mirhamza, [TASS spelling] a bandit taken prisoner late last year, reaffirmed these facts. He described in detail what kind of chemical weapons were supplied to the bandits and in what quantities, how it should be used and what the effect would be for those who are exposed to such weapons. "The effect will be instant death", Mirhamza said.

At the end of last February and the beginning of March Thai artillery shelled the Kampuchean territory with projectiles filled with toxic chemical agents. Pointing out that the shellings caused loss of life, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea demanded that such barbaric actions be immediately stopped.

The mentioned facts circulated by the mass media have oddly enough gone unnoticed in Washington which is stunningly active in playing up and spreading the lies concerning the "use of Soviet chemical weapons" in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This is not accidental. For many years now Washington, employing the dirtiest of methods, has been trying to fabricate "evidence" for accusing the USSR and "its allies" of using chemical weapons. To no avail.

On the contrary, there are more and more facts testifying that in order to attain its aims in undeclared wars on other nations precisely the United States resorts to the use of chemical weapons.

It should be noted that the case in point are hard facts, and not some fabricated "evidence". By the way the witness testifying before pressmen are no ghosts: they are real terrorists, who killed with these very weapons scores of people including innocent students of Kabul lyceums.

Quite understandably Washington politicians disregard these facts, if they declare "solidarity" -- the way Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Elliot Abrams did yesterday -- with the bandits sowing death and destruction on the Afghan soil. Of course, they could not care less if they openly call on the Congress to step up further U.S. aid to the Afghan counter-revolution. Perhaps this is why the U.S. President in person permitted himself to repeat absurd allegations concerning the use "by the Russians" of chemical and biological weapons in Afghanistan.

Some other Western figures are trying to match the Washington sponsors of such campaigns. For example, they organized what they called "international hearings on Afghanistan" in Oslo. The speakers repeated the lies played by the CIA, the Pentagon, the Department of State and various propaganda services of the United States. The subject was the same. "The use of chemical weapons by the Russians". Similarly, no proofs were adduced, and the measure of "success" was quite the same. The public in the West doesn't fall in easily for a stinking canard. It shows no interest in the propaganda campaigns launched by Washington neo-crusaders. No matter how noisy these campaigns get, this doesn't make them a single little bit more convincing.

And on the contrary, the world public is genuinely concerned over the policies pursued by the United States with paranoid stubborness -- a policy of preparations for a chemical war, a policy of a massive build-up of chemical arsenals, a policy of sabotaging the efforts of the international community to draft agreements on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the renunciation of their production. The people have not forgotten the hard-dealing wounds left by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and consider it to be their duty to prevent the recurrence of what happened there as a result of the barbaric use of chemical weapons by the United States.

U.S. 'CHEMICAL REARMAMENT' PROGRAM ASSAILED

PM221619 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by international observer A. Golts: "United States: 'Chemical Rearmament' Program"]

[Text] "Pine Bluff likes people" -- a publicity prospectus published a few years ago by the authorities of this city in the State of Arkansas proclaims. Hardly anyone would dare to write such a thing now. For Pine Bluff has become a symbol to the whole world of one of the most monstrous types of weapons -- chemical weapons. It is there that the biggest American plant for the production of binary toxins will be commissioned in the middle of the year.

The Pentagon has already planned to spend more than $140 million on the production of 155mm binary shells and Bigeye aerial bombs in fiscal 1984. But this is just part of the appropriations for preparations for chemical warfare. In all, in 1984 it is proposed to spend approximately $1 billion for these purposes. Compared with the multibillion-dollar funds requested by the U.S. military department for other militarist projects, this might not seem such a very sizable sum. However, it should not be forgotten that we are talking just of the initial stage of an extensive program for the "chemical rearmament" of the U.S. Army. The overall cost of this 5-year program will total approximately $10 billion.

The "chemical rearmament" will certainly not be carried out from scratch. For these barbarous weapons have enjoyed the love of the American military almost since the start of the 20th century. After World War I, in which toxins were used on a wide scale for the first time (the number of casualties totaled 1.3 million), American General (A. Frays) cynically declared: "The country which is in a position to produce and use gases in the greatest quantity will be stronger in the combat respect than any people in the world." And to this day the U.S. military leaders remain true to the behests of that apologist for "silent death."

The U.S. military-industrial complex spent decades carefully creating and improving a system for the development and production of chemical weapons. At the end of World War I the American Army had at its disposal a most powerful industrial complex for those times, which was producing up to 20,000 items of chemical ammunition a day. During World War II the United States already possessed a huge arsenal of chemical weapons and intended to use it against the inhabitants of the Japanese islands. However, the atom bomb then displaced chemical weapons.

In the postwar period, on the other hand, the strategists of chemical warfare showed themselves at full strength. Korea became the first testing ground for combat operations using toxins. Then chemical weapons were used widely against the peoples of Indochina. In point of fact, for an entire decade the Pentagon turned Vietnamese soil into a huge testing ground, where dozens of formulas for chemical weapons were tested. Approximately 100,000 tons of highly toxic substances were dispersed over South Vietnam. As is known, these barbarous actions did not bring the Americans military success. However, colossal harm was done to nature and to the health of Vietnam's population. In South Vietnam approximately 43 percent of the tropical forests were destroyed, and serious damage was caused to more than 44 percent of agricultural land. Scientists believe that it will take hundreds of years to restore the nature of this once flourishing region.

Still more terrible are the consequences of the use of chemical weapons for people. More than 2 million Vietnamese were subjected to the effect of toxins. And they are not the only ones to suffer. The tragedy will also affect future generations. For serious genetic changes are to be observed in victims of chemical attacks.

This was how the chemical arming of the American Army developed from war to war and from one inhuman experiment to another. Today the Pentagon has a huge arsenal of chemical weapons at its disposal. According to the foreign press, there are 150,000-300,000 tons of toxins in dumps located in the continental United States, on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific and also in West Europe. The U.S. Army possesses 3 million items of chemical ammunition -- shells, mines and bombs. American Senator D. Pryor maintains that this is quite sufficient to destroy the planet's population 50 times over!

One wonders why, then, does the Pentagon need a new "chemical rearmament" program? For it is not just to add one more type to the already existing dozens of types of toxins and to have the possibility of poisoning mankind 60 times over, is it? In the search for the answer to these questions let us turn to the U.S. President himself. He believes, for example, that "the production of deadly binary chemical and ammunition is important for safeguarding national interests."

Washington strategists quite definitely link with the deployment of a new generation of chemical weapons an attempt to achieve some kind of military superiority over the USSR, as well as the realization of their plans regarding a so-called "limited" nuclear war. They rank binary chemical weapons with medium-range nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb. For, like the neutron bomb, the West German newspaper DIE TAT emphasizes sarcastically, the new chemical ammunition leaves material assets intact, while destroying "only" people.

American Senator Hatfield once declared: "It makes little sense to keep toxins in the United States. The potential battlefield is Europe." Foreign mass media have already reported which NATO countries the Pentagon intends to turn into a bridgehead of chemical warfare. An important place here is allocated to the FRG. According to the well-informed West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, the Pentagon proposes to build five depots in the FRG to house American binary weapons, including ones in the Allgaeu and the Black Forest. It is also reported that the American military department has already drawn up recommendations for chemical aerial bombs to be housed at U.S. Air Force bases in Britain. The White House is also pressuring Italy to make it accept chemical weapons on its territory.

The United States considers West Europe the most likely field for chemical warfare. However, people on the banks of the Potomac do not rule out the possibility that for the "defense" of the same old "U.S. national interests" this war will have to be waged also in Asia and Africa. It is no coincidence that servicemen of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force are undergoing a training course in the use of chemical weapons. It is significant that, when a secret "conference" was convened at one of the centers of preparation for chemical war, representatives of all the groupings of the American Armed Forces, including those stationed in Hawaii, South Korea and Panama, participated in it. And shortly after the conclusion of the "conference" Admiral Long, commander, U.S. Armed Forces, Pacific and Indian Ocean region, asked Congress for permission to locate chemical weapons at the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean and on "trust" islands in the Pacific.

American strategists are not confining themselves just to producing a new generation of chemical weapons and delivery vehicles but are also tackling the deployment of these weapons. The "chemical rearmament" program provides for the training of troops to wage chemical war in different theaters of military operations. "Lethal clouds over Europe," Britain's THE GUARDIAN points out, "long ago became a necessary element of all American troop exercises." And in the American Army's chemical school at Fort McClellan it is pointed out most definitely to servicemen that war will be waged against the Soviet Union involving the use of chemical weapons on a very wide scale. Moreover, the officers and soldiers being trained at that school are openly being prepared for the fact that the United States will unleash chemical war. "The use of chemical weapons at an early stage and on enemy territory," the training manual "Conducting Combat Operations on Land and in the Air" points out, "will result in advantages being secured."

This entire "chemical rearmament" program is so monstrous and inhuman that it naturally disgusts any normal person. And therefore the Pentagon has to conduct a propaganda campaign in defense of the weapons of "silent death." Representatives of the military department make numerous speeches discussing their "practicality" and even "humaneness." What is the worth, for example, of the revelations of General (Rozberi), one of the leaders of research work into the creation of chemical weapons? "You frequently encounter the opinion that chemical weapons are dirty and repulsive," this poisoner fulminates. "I believe that all this is sentiment.... the end result is the same -- a corpse."

However, even the apologists for "silent death" themselves realize that their arguments are not too convincing. And therefore they without fail back up their panegyrics to "chemical rearmament" with a sizable portion of fabrications about the "critical" U.S. lag behind the Soviet Union in this sphere.

In addition to this, another quite vile piece of slander has been used. It is a question of the imaginary use of "Soviet chemical weapons" in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This slander is being disseminated at the highest level: Verbose "reports" signed by the secretary of state are being published to the effect that the USSR and its friends are supposedly waging a chemical war. The falsifiers are not even stopped by the fact that their fabrications have repeatedly been rejected by eminent scientists in the United States, Britain, Australia and other countries. For several years now the Western man in the street has been regaled with more and more new "proof."

But sometimes this "proof" is fabricated by criminal means. It recently became known what the American special services are doing to people who fell into their hands in Southeast Asia and who are earmarked for the role of "victims" of "Soviet chemical attacks." Under the guise of treatment these wretches are given preparations which cause conditions similar to those resulting from the effect of combat toxins.

The slander campaign also pursues another aim -- to remove from the people's awareness the memory of the barbarous chemical war which the United States waged against the peoples of Indochina. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written about the results of the international scientific symposium held not so long ago in Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh city. The symposium was devoted to a study of the consequences of that war. The documents adopted in Ho Chi Minh city are an alarming warning to the peoples of the danger of chemical war.

It is the direct duty of all peoples and all honest people to prevent new crimes by "chemical" maniacs. This is the stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly pointed out that it is prepared to do everything possible to ensure that there is no place left for chemical weapons in the world.

It was precisely on the socialist states' initiative that the 37th UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution on the need for the speediest preparation and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. The fact that the United States voted against that resolution demonstrated very clearly its unconstructive, obstructionist approach to this problem.

U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES TO TAIWAN ASSAILED

PRAVDA on Aid, Beijing Reaction

PM241047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Contrary to Agreements"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar -- The Reagan administration is building up Taiwan's combat potential at an accelerated pace despite the provisions of the American-Chinese communique of 17 August 1982, which provides for the gradual limiting of American military deliveries to Taipei. This fact was virtually admitted by U.S. State Department spokesman A. Romberg at a press conference held here. It follows very clearly from his statements that the arms deliveries to Taiwan planned for fiscal 1983 and 1984 considerably exceed the level of previous years and will amount to approximately $1.6 billion.

The State Department spokesman's admissions show that the U.S. Administration interprets last year's American-Chinese communique regarding the scale of weapons deliveries to Taipei as a "mandate" to pursue a "two Chinas" policy.

Beijing, 23 Mar -- As XINHUA reports, the PRC Foreign Ministry has made representations to the U.S. Administration in connection with the plans to increase deliveries of American weapons to Taiwan in fiscal 1983 and 1984. The PRC Foreign Ministry pointed out that the volumes of these deliveries considerably exceed the level prevailing in recent years, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. This is also at variance with what was agreed in the Chinese-American joint communique published 17 August last year.

Aid Figures Cause 'Sensation'

LD221453 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports:

The Reagan administration is building up at a speedy rate the potential of the Taiwan Armed Forces, meanwhile hypocritically assuring the People's Republic of China of its allegiance to the provisions of the joint American-Chinese communique, dated August 17 last year, which provides for gradual restriction of military deliveries to Taiwan.

That was actually admitted at a press conference on Monday by representative of the U.S. Department of State Alan Romberg. From his pronouncement it is most obviously clear that the U.S. Administration-planned military deliveries to Taiwan for 1983-1984 fiscal years largely exceed those of the previous years. According to the data, cited by him, in 1983 fiscal year it is planned to supply Taiwan with 800 million dollars worth of American armaments and combat equipment, and in 1984 -- 780 million dollars. It is noteworthy that Romberg tried to present these figures as some "tendency for reduction" of military deliveries to Taiwan.

Meanwhile, Alan Romberg stubbornly evaded for long an answer to the seemingly simple question about the size of American military deliveries to the Taiwan regime in the previous years. It was only under the pressure of journalists that Romberg was compelled to disclose the figures which made a veritable sensation in the hall. It turned out that in 1981 fiscal year, for instance, Taiwan was supplied with 330 million dollars worth of American arms.

All that is evidence of duplicity of Washington which conducts the notorious "two Chinas" policy. Any aid, above all military, is generously rendered to the reactionary regime, which entrenched itself on the island of Taiwan, while to China the U.S. Administration gives only non-committal promises.

JAPAN INCREASINGLY INVOLVED IN PENTAGON PLANS

PM231205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Instead of Assurances"]

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Mar -- The American nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise today entered the Japanese port of Sasebo after a 15-year period. It is accompanied by other warships which participated with it in the American-South Korean Team Spirit-83 maneuvers.

On the eve of this call Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe met with U.S. Ambassador M. Mansfield in order, so the newspapers write, to remind him of the three principles of the renunciation of nuclear weapons proclaimed by the Japanese Government -- not to produce, import or keep them on Japanese territory -- and also to receive an assurance that the United States will respect them. But instead of assurances the minister had to hear the ambassador's explanations that on the question of introducing nuclear weapons to Japan Washington is guided by the "security treaty" and the provisions associated with it. This reply, the press points out, still further strengthened the suspicion that the Pentagon is secretly introducing nuclear weapons onto Japanese territory.

According to the provisions of the "security treaty," Washington must notify Tokyo in advance and obtain its consent to the deployment of nuclear and other new types of weapons on Japanese territory. The Japanese Government maintains that the United States has never put such a request to it. Consequently, it declares, nuclear weapons have never been brought onto the country's territory.

However, much evidence exists that the territory of Japan is used for the transportation and deployment of not only nuclear but also other dangerous types of weapons. Here are the latest examples. As the newspaper YOMIURI reports, an organization of Tokyo fighters for peace has proved that nuclear torpedoes are transported through the Yokota base. The newspaper carried a photograph of containers in which dangerous freight is transported. The newspaper ASAHI publishes photos taken from a helicopter at the Sasebo base, which attest that biological and chemical weapons are kept there.

For the visit by the "floating nuclear base," as the Enterprise is called here, attests that Japan is being turned from a base for ensuring the Pentagon's dangerous plans into an active accomplice in their fulfillment.

Here are the stages of this dangerous path over the past 18 months-2 years. There has been a significant increase in the number of joint Japanese-American military exercises. Previously they were limited to the Air Force and Navy, but now they have been joined by the ground forces. Operations which are in no way defensive in nature are rehearsed in the exercises. The role of the Misawa base, where F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs will soon appear, is being enhanced. Cruise missiles will appear this year on ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet based in Japanese ports. The Pentagon is studying the question of deploying similar ground-based missiles in Japan.

This country's increasingly profound involvement in the Pentagon's strategy of fueling tension in the world has become particularly noticeable with the accession to power of the Nakasone government, which sees Japan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The majority of the Japanese population is resolutely opposed to this policy. This is evidenced by the mass antiwar rallies and demonstrations sweeping through the Japanese islands these days. It is also confirmed by public opinion polls recently conducted by various mass media organs. Here, for example, are data from one of them, published by the newspaper MAINICHI today. Just 21 percent of the people polled by it speak positively of the present premier's "defense" policy. And it arouses a feeling of anxiety in 72 percent.

PLANNED JAPAN-NATO 'CONSULTATIONS' SCORED

PM221617 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Mar 83 p 3

[Sergey Zinchuk "Commentator's View": "Tokyo's Ambitions"]

[Text] Official Tokyo has decided to start regular consultations with the NATO countries in the very near future on what are termed "global security questions." In other words, Japan's ruling circles want to be directly involved in formulating the West's aggressive strategy in not only the Pacific but also other parts of the world. Tokyo is, moreover, also raising the idea of creating a special organ in the country to maintain permanent contacts with NATO -- thus trying, in fact, to turn Japan into an "associate" member of the aggressive bloc.

Japan's active involvement in the imperialist powers' militarist alliance graphically reflects the main trend in the foreign policy being pursued by the country's present leadership. The first 4 months in office of Y. Nakasone's Cabinet have been marked by numerous bellicose steps -- from statements that the country is willing to be turned into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and to block international thoroughfares "in an emergency," to a campaign for a review of the Constitution's antiwar clauses. The Liberal Democratic government's deeds match its words: Judging from press reports, the 1983 military budget will be a postwar record.

Washington is making no secret of its satisfaction with the Nakasone Cabinet's policy, which meets in full White House demands for a buildup of Japan's military potential and paves the way for the country's enrollment in the global network of U.S.-funded aggressive blocs.

The Japanese public is indignant at this policy. According to a public opinion poll carried out by the bourgeois newspaper MAINICHI and published on 21 March, more than 70 percent of the Japanese are seriously worried by the Nakasone Cabinet's militarist policy.

The overwhelming majority of Japanese are therefore convinced that falling in with the U.S. Administration's dangerous strategy and forging closer military and political links with NATO have nothing whatever to do with their country's real interests.

U.S. Pushing for 'Axis'

PM221055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "The NATO Way?"]

[Text] As the French newspaper LE MONDE has reported, Tokyo, with Washington's active support, has been trying to "sound out the position of Atlantic alliance members with the aim of gaining 'Associate member' status." This attempt was made by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe during his tour of Western Europe in January.

According to LE MONDE, France "nipped this initiative in the bud by vetoing in principle any expansion of NATO."

The so-called parliamentarians' council on "questions of ensuring the comprehensive security of Japan, the United States and West European countries" met recently in Tokyo. At the conference, in which diplomatic officials from the North Atlantic bloc countries took part, A. Mikhara, head of the council and former chief of the National Defense Agency, declared a readiness to "consolidate Japan's ties with NATO."

Washington has long and persistently being pushing the idea of cobbling together a U.S.-NATO-Japan military-political triangle in an attempt to bind Tokyo more firmly to its global strategy. This is the aim pursued by the Trilateral Commission set up as long ago as 1973, which unites the financial and political big shots of North America, Western Europe and Japan. At first the Japanese representatives behaved cautiously, avoiding giving a military character to relations within the "triangle." But common sense began to fly out the door as militarist and revanchist sentiments intensified in Japanese ruling circles, particularly after the accession to power of the present Cabinet which, as Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's recent trips to the United States and South Korea have shown, has adopted a course of transforming the Japense-U.S. "security treaty" system into a NATO-type military alliance.

Official Tokyo has done more than just consent to the deployment of U.S. F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons at the Misawa base. Prompted by Washington, Japan has set up the kind of propagandist clamor which it is hard to assess as anything other than an attempt to prepare the ground for piecing together a Japan-NATO axis and implementing the Pentagon's plans for deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on Japanese soil and in South Korea. Incidentally, this hullabaloo preceded the decision imposed by Washington on NATO to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

It is obvious that certain circles in Tokyo share the current U.S. Administration's illusory dreams of achieving military superiority and of attempting to dictate its will to the socialist countries and to all who do not suit the West. And they not only share these inclinations, they are also striving increasingly zealously to make their own contribution to them. Such a course is fraught with grave consequences both for Japan and for the cause of peace throughout the world.

OPPOSITION REPORTED TO U.S. 'ARMADA' IN SASEBO

LD232336 Moscow TASS in English 2309 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo March 23 TASS -- The call of a U.S. naval armada led by the aircraft carrier Enterprise to Sasebo is intended to further enhance Japan's role as a forward base of the Pentagon in the Far East, says a statement of the branches of the Socialist Party, the General Council of the Trade Unions and public organisations in Sasebo sent to the Japanese Government. The Sea of Japan, the document stresses, should be a sea of peace.

More than 30 years ago the municipal council of Sasebo, lying on the west coast of the southern island of Kyushu, passed a "peace delcaration" formally announcing that that port, one of the major bases of the Japanese Imperial Navy during the Second World War, would never allow naval vessels into its harbour or become a staging area for unleashing new wars.

However, Washington grossly trampled upon the will of the population of Sasebo. U.S. warships are coming one after another to the port nowadays.

An armada of 11 U.S. naval vessels has now assembled in Sasebo. This is an unprecedented incident in post-war history, people of the city say.

"The Japanese Government, which has associated itself with Washington's adventuristic strategy, states that it welcomes the presence of the U.S. Navy in Sasebo," Fuziz Fukuda [TASS spelling], head of the branch of the All-Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, has told TASS. "However, the overwhelming majority of our people, as numerous public opinion polls indicate, are strongly opposed to the turning of Japan into the Pentagon's staging area, into an American unsinkable aircraft carrier, We seek peace and do not want to fall victim to Washington's nuclear ventures," she said.

JAPANESE PUBLIC OPPOSES MORE MILITARY SPENDING

LD232231 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] As an opinion poll carried out by the KYODO TSUTSIN agency has shown, three-quarters of Japanese voters are against increased military spending in Japan. The overwhelming majority of those polled also came out against the increased taxes planned by the government. It appears that the numerous public opinion poll materials that have been published recently in the Japanese press eloquently testify to the acute dissatisfaction -- an acute growth of dissatisfaction -- among most Japanese concerning practically all aspects of the policies of Prime Minister Nakasone's conservative cabinet.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS SHKADOV RETURN FROM MPR

PM231153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, which had taken part in the festivities to mark the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army, has returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar.

COMMENTARY LAUDS SOVIET-DRA FRIENDSHIP

GF220800 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary: "About the PDPA Central Committee Slogans"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the victory achieved by the April Revolution, the PDPA Central Committee issued slogans dedicated to the glorious incident in the life of the Afghan community. The slogans stressed that the Soviet people in general and the CPSU in particular strongly support the April Revolution and are supporting the struggle being waged by the Afghan people for the independence and freedom on their homeland and against the conspiracies of aggressive imperialist forces.

Since the first day of the victory achieved by the April Revolution in Afghanistan, an open armed interference from the outside organized and financed by the United States has been in progress. Using the borders of Pakistan as their fortification, the imperialists launched an undeclared war against the Afghan people who chose to set up a new life. The organizers of the undeclared war against the Afghan people planned to stain the April Revolution with blood, set up a pro-imperialist (?regime) in the country, divide Afghanistan and annex a number of its southern provinces to Pakistan. However, their plans have not been successful. At a time when Afghanistan experienced difficulty, that is to say at a time when its independence and territorial integrity were threatened, the DRA appealed to the Soviet Union for help. This help was extended to Afghanistan in accordance with the UN Charter and within the framework of the Soviet-Afghan friendship agreement.

Regrettably, the trend to resolve the situation around Afghanistan through peaceful means is encountering significant problems. The main obstacle on this path is the policy pursued by the United States. The U.S. President and his administration have made it clear that they are continuing to pursue their struggle against the DRA. Meanwhile, hostile bills are being presented to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives stipulating open military aid to the enemies of the DRA. And, it is common knowledge that aid to the enemies of Afghanistan is being (?channeled) through the CIA.

Furthermore, Afghanistan has been included within the sphere of action of the Central Command which has been set up for Southwest Asia. The U.S. Central Command has been set up for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of independent countries in Southwest Asia.

U.S. agents are very active both around and within Pakistan. Recently, two U.S. Embassy officials, [names indistinct], were expelled from the DRA. They had assigned a group of counterrevolutionaries to place explosives in a number of state establishments and shops in central Kabul. For this purpose, four highly destructive explosives were supplied to the rebels. Apart from this, a promise was made for the payment of a large reward of 4 million afghanis.

Under the circumstances, the decisive and (?resolute) policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union aimed at supporting the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements constitutes a guarantee for Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity. It also constitutes a sound guarantee for realizing the PDPA's generous intentions aimed at providing each and every Afghan citizen with land, employment, (?home), medical treatment and [words indistinct].

The PDPA's generous intentions have long been (?an obstacle) for those who have vested great hopes in the undeclared war the United States has been waging against the DRA. While addressing the recent [word indistinct] meeting in Kabul, Gholam Rasul from Herat said: The Soviet peoples are our friends.

They are protecting us against external threats and against the organizers of those who are waging the undeclared war against the April Revolution.

Gholam Rasul is one of the 260 former counterrevolutionary leaders who have defected to the side of populist sovereignty.

U.S. REPORTEDLY ARMING, TRAINING AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD221554 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 22 TASS -- According to the well-informed Indian newspaper FREE PRESS JOURNAL, the United States is expanding deliveries of chemical grenades and other barbaric weapons to Afghan bandits. American instructors hastily train the counter-revolutionary rabble which has found shelter on Pakistani territory to use these weapons.

The newspaper stresses that this year alone Washington intends to allocate for the armament and training of anti-Afghan gangs more than 100 million dollars through official channels. This is only a tip of an iceberg. According to local press reports, the total sum spent by the United States and some of its partners for struggle against Afghan revolution is estimated at a billion dollars.

As to Washington, it regards dollar injections and large-scale arms deliveries as insufficient support for the bandits. External forces are increasingly wider involved in direct participation in attacks on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Indian press recently reported that regular Army units of the Pakistani military regime take part in bandit forays inside Afghan territory.

It was also reported that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which organised and is coordinating the undeclared war against the DRA, uses services of Western mercenaries. Several dozens of soldiers of fortune, with vast experience of bloody operations in Africa, were hired to fight against the legitimate government in Afghanistan.

SOVIET CONGRATULATIONS TO SUHARTO NOTED

BK161608 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers have cabled congratulatory messages to retired General Suharto on his reelection as president of the Republic of Indonesia for the 1982-1988 presidential term. In the cablegrams, the Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers hoped that the mutual relations and cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union would continue to grow along with international peace and security. The cables were sent from the Kremlin on 12 March 1983.

MARTYNOV RECEIVES SRV MINISTER OF SUPPLY

PM211129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Information"]

[Text] N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, has received Hoang Duk Nghi, SRV minister of supply, at his own request.

There was an exchange of information on the work of material and technical supply organs in ensuring the fulfillment of economic development plans.

VIETNAM CP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE

PM231553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A group of party workers from the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] headed by Vu Quang, member of the VCP Central Committee and director of the VCP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department, has visited Moscow. They familiarized themselves with the experience of the work of CPSU party organizations and held talks at a CPSU Central Committee section.

CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV MEETS LPRP PARTY WORKERS

PM231543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Text report: "Comradely Talk"]

[Text] K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received 21 March the group of party workers from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] headed by S. Vilaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, who are currently in the Soviet Union and had a warm and comradely talk with them.

TIKHONOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO SFRY

PRAVDA Reports on Talks

PM231255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Soviet-Yugoslav Talks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar -- Talks began here today between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a thorough exchange of views on a wide range of questions pertaining to Soviet-Yugoslav relations and on current international problems.

Emphasis was laid on the importance of contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugosalvia, and of the USSR and the SFRY, for strengthening mutual understanding between the two parties and countries and consolidating the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

N.A. Tiknonov and M. Planinc noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the USSR and the SFRY in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and other spheres.

Special attention was given to questions of the further expansion and improvement of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The impact of the first 2 years of the implementation of the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and the SFRY was examined, and satisfaction was expressed with the results achieved.

The two sides confirmed their mutual interest in expanding production specialization and coproduction and agreed on possible joint measures in these spheres for the coming years.

During the examination of international problems main attention was given to the questions of strengthening peace and international security and preserving detente, and stress was laid on the special significance of galvanizing actions by all forces which are in favor of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and defending the people's rights to independence and social progress.

N.A. Tikhonov drew attention to the new proposals and initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which create favorable opportunities for solving urgent international problems both in Europe and in other regions without harming the security interests of any side.

M. Planinc made a positive assessment of these proposals and initiatives as a contribution to the reduction of tension in the world.

Due attention was given to questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. Both sides spoke in favor of the earliest possible achievement of positive results at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, as well as of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

The heads of governments expressed concern with the dangerous development of events in the Near East caused by Israel's continuing aggression against the Arab peoples. The USSR and the SFRY advocates the swiftest achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem, including satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. The foremost task in the present circumstances is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the fulfillment of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; N.N. Inozemtsev, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, and V.F. Grubyakov, department chief at the USSR Foreign Ministry;

On the Yugoslav side -- L. Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs; J. Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council; M. Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade; M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; M. Sindjic, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; Z. Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and M. Komatina, chief of an office [nachalnik upravleniya] at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The talks will continue.

Belgrade Meetings, Toasts

LD240031 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the Rade Koncar basic enterprise in Zagreb. The head of the Soviet Government and Soviet and Yugoslav officials accompanying him toured a number of plants, acquainted themselves with production organization and with equipment for the production, transmission and distribution of electricity, including generators of various sizes. Nikolay Tikhonov talked with workers, engineers and the management of the enterprise. He was met with a warm welcome everywhere. Managers of the enterprise said that Rade Koncar produces 85 percent of its output -- generators, refrigerators, transport appliances, and control equipment -- on the basis of its own scientific research and study. This enterprise is a major producer of equipment for hydroelectric power stations, metallurgical factories, petrochemical enterprises and shipbuilding yards.

It was stressed that Soviet organizations are one of the main foreign trade partners of this enterprise. An important element of its exports to the Soviet Union are transformers, relay stations and controls for operating cranes. The fruitful cooperation is epitomized by the Djerdap I hydroelectric power station which was built in Yugoslavia in the early seventies. Under Soviet license, the Rade Koncar enterprise constructed three powerful generators for this power station. Now this enterprise is planning to deliver equipment for the second phase of the hydroelectric complex. The Rade Koncar enterprise recently purchased the Soviet license for the production of turbogenerators of 500 megawatts.

Nikolay Tikhonov said that the results of economic and production cooperation of Yugoslav and Soviet enterprises and organizations are highly esteemed in the Soviet Union. This cooperation should be broadened and deepened. This is in the interests of our people and in the interests of all socialist states.

Today, Nikolay Tikhonov had a friendly meeting with President of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly Ante Markovic. During the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they considered some questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, including the development of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with Croatia. Nikolay Tikhonov spoke of the extensive work on the practical implementation of the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress on fulfilling the plan of development of the USSR national economy.

The head of the Soviet Government visited Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In a friendly talk he expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and on behalf of the working people of the USSR he extended good wishes to the people of Croatia. Nikolay Tikhonov and Marijan Cvetkovic stressed that the links between Croatia and the Soviet Union are developing successfully, as are the direct interrepublican contacts with the Ukraine. The Government of Croatia arranged a luncheon in honor of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Greeting Nikolay Tikhonov, Ante Markovic stressed that our peoples are brought together by the common struggle for the ideals of revolution and freedom. We are now marking the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad and the Battle of the Neretva. Cooperation between our countries and parties is growing and will develop through progress.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Nikolay Tikhonov said in his toast, attach great importance to strengthening the numerous links between our countries. We do everything possible to ensure the successful advance of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and to ensure that it serves our joint work, the construction of a new society in the interests of working people and the cause of peace and progress. We are united by the worthy aims of developing both countries on the path of socialism. It is well known that the experience gained on this path in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia does not coincide in everything, but this does not need to be a barrier to our cooperation. Contacts between the peoples of socialist countries, their cooperation, solidarity, and mutual assistance in the struggle for common goals, have become an important factor of world development. Herein lies our great strength and we should strengthen it in all aspects. We highly evaluate the unanimity of approach of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to questions of peace, security and relaxation of tensions. This was confirmed by our talks in Belgrade with Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Government. We are convinced that the more successful our bilateral relations and cooperation on the international stage, the greater will be the contribution of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to the creation of socialism and the preservation of peace throughout the world.

This evening Nikolay Tikhonov returned to Belgrade.

IZVESTIYA Cites SFRY Press

PM231211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Strengthening Our Friendship"]

[Text] The Yugoslav press and newspapers in other countries are devoting considerable attention to the official friendly visit by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the SFRY, which has just begun.

"Great significance is attached to this visit in Belgrade in view of the many years of successful, friendly cooperation between the two countries in various spheres," Yugoslavia's BORBA stresses. The people's of Yugoslavia, the newspaper VJESNIK, published in Zagreb, writes, see this event as confirmation of the traditional friendship, which has its roots in the distant past and which was consolidated by blood shed together in the years of World War II.

The Belgrade talks, another Yugoslav newspaper, POLITIKA, writes, offer a good opportunity to examine topical questions of economic cooperation. As the Belgrade correspondent of Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES stresses, the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's most important trading partner.

The high level of economic ties achieved in recent years between the USSR and Yugoslavia, TASS' correspondent reports from Belgrade, is the result not only of the constantly growing trade turnover, but above all of the development of the highest forms of cooperation in the economic sphere.

Specialization and production sharing have made it possible to raise Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation to a qualitatively new level and make it long-term and stable in nature. An important role in ensuring the efficient, planned development of bilateral relations in the economy, science and technology is played by the long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for 1981-1990.

There is every reason to describe motor vehicle builders as pioneers in opening up new forms of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. For many years now subassemblies and components have been delivered from Yugoslavia to the Volga automobile plant, and since recently to the Kama truck plant too. In turn, tens of thousands of Soviet cars and trucks are in use on the SFRY's roads.

Cooperation between the two countries in producing equipment for nuclear power stations has assumed a large scale and takes the long-term view. The production of units for nuclear power stations under construction in the USSR has now started up at five leading production associations in Yugoslavia.

Specialization and production sharing are being introduced increasingly profoundly in the practice of Soviet-Yugoslav economic ties and are covering new spheres, in particular joint scientific developments. Thus, for instance, specialists at the Hasan Brkic Scientific Research Institute in Zenica, in conjunction with Soviet metallurgists, have developed new varieties of steel and introduced them into production. Selection specialists are cooperating closely in developing high-yield varieties of wheat and corn.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, the newspaper OSLOBODJENJE stresses, is in the ascendant. It could not be otherwise, since it is a question of partners building their relations on a lasting, stable basis.

Cables Hungarians Enroute to SFRY

PM231415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Aboard Aircraft"]

[Text] Flying over the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic on his way to the SFRY on an official visit, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic's Presidential Council; and D. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic's Council of Ministers. It conveys to the Hungarian leaders and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial greetings and wishes for great successes in the cause of building socialism and in the struggle for peace and for the further strengthening of the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of our countries.

RFE SEEN IN VANGUARD OF ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN

PM221227 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Us. article: "The Spy Department's 'Hope.' Who Is Waging Psychological Warfare Against Poland"]

[Text] The West's large-scale acts of ideological sabotage against Poland in recent years have been carried out via an entire arsenal of the most sophisticated means of psychological warfare. They are designed to undermine this state's ideological, political and moral foundation.

Radio propaganda is the chief tool in this war of "ideas" which is being imposed on Poland. Seven Western radio stations, including VOA, the BBC, Deutsche Welle and Radio France Internationale, pour out a stream of lies to Polish listeners for a total of 38 hours per day. The Munich-based RFE, which broadcasts in Polish around the clock, is distinguished by its particular zeal.

In recent years the United States has made not inconsiderable efforts to rehabilitate the pretty tarnished reputation of this CIA protege specializing in ideological sabotage against the socialist countries. But the practice of RFE's Polish section, especially over the last 2 years, has again graphically demonstrated that the lofty phrases about the station's independence of the CIA are no more than empty phrases. RFE is today in the vanguard of an anti-Polish campaign unprecedented in its intensity and which flouts all the norms of international ethics.

Analysis of the content of the programs of RFE and other Western radio stations broadcasting to Poland shows that the quantity of provocative material has risen considerably over the past year. Those who direct and coordinate the anti-Polish propaganda aggression obviously decided that after 13 December 1981 it was essential to step up sabotage activity over the airwaves in order to wreck at any price the normalization of the country's situation.

It is precisely for this reason that, soon after the introduction of martial law in Poland, the CIA, irritated by the failure of its subversive plans, changed the leadership of RFE's Polish section. In place of Z. Michalowski, who was retired with $200,000 for his services, another CIA agents, with a quarter-of-a-century's service, was appointed to the position of section director. He was Z. Najder, former chief editor of the journal TWORCZOSC who had remained in the West in 1981.

This appointment was a forced admission of the failure of subversive efforts in Poland. After all, even shortly before 13 December 1981, CIA headquarters in Langley was counting on installing Z. Najder as head of national radio and television after the seizure of power in Poland by antisocialist forces. But when, with the introduction of martial law, the hopes for "changes" in Poland crashed and Z. Najder himself happened to be in the West, it was decided to break the provocateur's cover. In the opinion of the CIA's experts, in order to raise the effectiveness of radio subversion a particular skill in passing off black as white was needed, that is to say, the "quality" which Z. Najder possesses in full measure. So it was that he became head of RFE's Polish section in March 1982.

With his advent the section's whole establishment of more than 150 staff, as well as the subsidiaries in Bonn, Rome, New York, Paris, London, Stockholm, Athens and West Berlin were hurled into implementing the CIA's new directives aimed at severely exacerbating the situation in Poland.

In accordance with these directives the above-mentioned RFE section acquired the status of chief political center of Polish emigration and its broadcasts to Poland were synchronized with the transmissions of other radio stations with Polish programs. Former Solidarity figures who found themselves in the West, and who nowadays, eagerly establish contacts with every anticommunist, were enlisted to work in RFE's Research Department.

As we know, this department has since 1980 been regularly passing to the CIA, State Department and U.S. anti-Polish centers secret analytical surveys on the position in Poland which are used in formulating the new instructions that are subsequently dispatched from Washington to Munich. In its instructions for RFE the CIA recommends that it stop at nothing to convince the Poles that "Marxism has become obsolete in Poland and the other socialist countries." RFE allocates the major part of its time to spreading all manner of provocative scandal. Until recently descriptions of "the horrors of martial law" could be heard practically every day on its frequencies and declarations and protest letters purportedly from Poland were broadcast incessantly. Instructions on the organization of an underground -- which, moreover, suggest involving even children since they "arouse the least suspicion" -- are constantly being transmitted. And all of this is accompanied by appeals to organize strikes and so-called "peaceful demonstrations." The improvement in the state of Polish industry causes RFE "concern with regard to the too normal working of Polish enterprises." The adoption of the new trade union law serves as a pretext for speechifying by pseudoexperts on its "antiworker character." Everything is reduced to the fomenting of antigovernment feelings in society and to appeals for so-called "uncontrolled actions."

RFE constantly refers to certain "informants in Poland." Who are they? They are the members of the counterrevolutionary organizations KSS-KOR and the confederation for an independent Poland who are in hiding as well as the activists of the former trade union organization Solidarity which for 18 months served as a shield for subservice activity in Poland.

Not so long ago these "informants" would often pay a visit to Munich where American intelligence, under RFE's roof, had a marvelous opportunity for establishing contacts with them and obtaining information which was far from intended only for radio broadcasts. Among those who came to Bavaria from Poland were B. Lis, A. Michnik, B. Torunczyk, M. Chojecki and others, who are now posing as the leaders of the counterrevolutionary underground."

The "Cooperation" between the Munich subversion center and Polish dissidents began as far back as 1976 when American intelligence decided that the situation in Poland was supposedly favorable to the formation of antisocialist groups there. At that time CIA agents in Warsaw organized a series of meetings between leaders of the so-called "Polish internal opposition," notably A. Michnik and E. Lipinski, and the RFE Polish section leadership and Polish affairs specialists from Langley. Questions of creating the so-called "Workers Defense Committee" in Poland were discussed and the channels for conveying out of Poland information of interest to Western special services were agreed. The American espionage department placed particular hopes on KSS-KOR, which it financed through the AFL-CIO and other organizations.

Information from the KSS-KOR "informants" came in to the CIA intelligence centers in Bonn, Munich, West Berlin, and Paris and was widely used by Western mass media organs for anticommunist propaganda. In addition, it supplemented the RFE archives and card indexes which house tens of thousands of items of biographical, and essentially intelligence, information on representatives of all strata of the population of Poland and other socialist countries.

The measures taken by the Polish Government 13 December 1981 put an end to the activity of the so-called "informants" who in fact are agents of the Western special services. Nevertheless the Western propaganda centers continue even today to refer to them when spreading lies and slander about the situation in the country. Almost every underground Solidarity pamphlet and every declaration by some "leader" calling for bloodshed and disorder is manufactured by the CIA or RFE.

With the disintegration of the underground in Poland (many counterrevolutionaries have given themselves up to militia organs) RFE's "information base" has also patently diminished. Today, as M. Dobbs acknowledges in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the chief information source for RFE and other Western subversive radio stations are the reports from the accredited correspondents of bourgeois newspapers in Poland. Malicious inventions based on them and overt incitement to actions against the Polish Government have become the norm in RFE broadcasts.

But this is still not all. The U.S. special services are attempting to create the appearance of support by the Western public for the sallies by individual groups of renegades in Poland. With the assistance of their RFE agents they regularly organize anti-Polish demonstrations, particularly in the FRG. The RFE staffers in fact hire demonstrators from a motley rabble whom they pay at the rate of DM100 each. And then RFE passes off these little assemblages as an "expression of the opinion of Western public circles."

The ideological subversion against Poland by Western propaganda centers like RFE which are controlled by the special services are manifestly at variance with the statements by Western countries' official spokesmen on noninterference in this country's internal affairs. People in the West promptly forget about the Helsinki agreements when it comes to provocations against the socialist camp.

IZVESTIYA ON POLISH INDUSTRY OVERCOMING PROBLEMS

PM231455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Druzenko "Polish Reportage": "Meetings in Rzeszow"]

[Excerpt] Rzeszow, Warsaw -- During conversations in Rzeszow -- in the PZPR Voivodship Committee and at enterprises -- I heard more than once that the difficulties which the country is living through and the problems which Poland has encountered have once again emphasized with dramtic force how important for man are the socialist principles of life, which have become customary, and how acutely any deviation from these principles is felt. For instance, inflation and falling living standards, which resulted from the crisis, posed with particular urgency the question of the just distribution of material goods in society. The burdens of the crisis lay on the shoulders of working people, while speculators, all kinds of schemers and entrepreneurs were in their element, growing fat on the difficulties. This is particularly noticeable now, with the suspension of martial law.

Demands for parasites to be made to work, for control of those who like an easy profit to be stepped up and for a merciless struggle to be waged against speculation rang out loudly during the report-back campaign held recently in PZPR organizations. It must be observed that much is already being done in this respect -- a law has been adopted providing for resolute measures in relation to parasites, speculators are being called to account in the courts and changes are expected in taxation policy with the aim of barring the way for people to get too rich too easily.

"Of course, administrative measures will have some effect," Franciszek Karp, first secretary of Rzeszow PZPR Voivodship Committee, said in a talk with me, "but you can't appoint a militiaman to look after every speculator. The situation will only change radically when matters improve significantly on the economic front."

In the secretary's opinion it is that front which now has decisive importance in the difficult process of stabilization. The political climate, he said, has changed for the better. The atmosphere of anarchy which was whipped up by Solidarity extremists is a thing of the past. The counterrevolutionaries have been forced to bury themselves increasingly deeply underground and factory gates are closed to them. One of the main lines of the struggle to further normalize the situation now runs through the sphere of material production.

"Knowing this," F. Karp noted, "party organizations are becoming increasingly actively involved in matters connected with developing production and increasing labor productivity. For communists it is now particularly important to think not in general terms about how to find a way out of the crisis, but in specific terms about what can be done at their own enterprise, and results -- albeit not on such a large scale as one would wish -- are beginning to make themselves felt."

Rzeszow Voivodship was among the first in the country to halt the recession in industrial production. This happened in May 1982, when the voivodship succeded for the first time in manufacturing more output than in the same month in 1981. The favorable trend persists to the present day. Several factors contributed to this, we were told: Labor discipline and people's organization improved, people managed to find substitutes quite effectively for Western raw materials and other materials which stopped arriving after the sanctions announced by the White House, and aid from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries came in time. "If nothing extraordinary happens and we maintain the pace set," it was noted in the voivodship PZPR Committee, "We will even be able to produce rather more output this year than in 1979, before the crisis."

The role of such enterprises as Rseszow's Zelmer can hardly be overestimated now, in the conditions of the still-disorganized domestic market. The plant produces consumer goods -- vacuum cleaners and other electrical equipment for the home. I admit that I did not hear the words spoken by Zelmer chief engineer Kazimierz Piasecki at many other enterprises in the sector:

"Our production volume has constantly increased, and this does not exclude the recent crisis years. Our technological independence, for which at one time we were criticized, had had its effect."

At Zelmer this year it is again planned to increase output (there is no problem about a market -- vacuum cleaners and other electrical goods can be distributed instantaneously). It is clear that the resolution of this task depends largely on the psychological climate in the collective. At the time of the strike fever whipped up by Solidarity extremists, people were went through a great deal. Now the situation has cleared up, but a favorable microclimate cannot be established without involving the worker aktiv and without a trade union organization. This organization has already been set up at Zelmer and has started work. Engineer Jozef Olszowy is chairman of the new trade union.

"In the first weeks 12 percent of those employed at the plant joined our trade union," he said. "Many are still waiting, saying: We will have to see how you work. Well, after all people have gone through, their distrust is understandable. Only our actions can campaign for the trade union. We must prove convincingly that the plant's affairs depend on everyone."

I asked about the composition of the trade union's elected main board. What sort of people are on it? "There are 21 people on the board," J. Olszowy said. "Ten are PZPR members, most are experienced people, long-serving trade union activists. That is good. What is bad is that young people are poorly represented on the board, yet the average age at the plant is 28." Finally I asked how he sees the future of the plant's trade union. The chairman answered briefly: "I am optimistic."

POLISH PROFESSOR SAYS WEST SUBVERTING YOUNG POLES

PM180951 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 p 3

[Interview with Doctor of Pschological Sciences Professor Leslaw Wojtasik by Yu. Orlik in Warsaw: "Poisoners"; carried under "expose" rubric]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- Doctor of Psychological Sciences Professor Leslaw Wojtasik describes to Yu. Orlik, our own correspondent in Poland, how imperialism's subversion and propaganda services are trying to influence the socialist countries' young people.

[Question] We are witnessing a massive ideological attack by imperialism against socialism. And, above all, bourgeois propaganda is trying to capture the hearts and minds of young people....

[Answer] Although young people are not homogeneous in their composition (young workers, for example, are quite different from senior pupils) young people do have a whole range of psychological, mental, and behavioral features which single them out as a special social group. Where do these special features lie? Youth is the beginning of one's life, the search for one's place in the world. A time when one's beliefs are only just taking shape and when one's world outlook and class consciousness are only just forming. When assessing events, young people often proceed not from concrete knowledge or the practice of social relations but from idealized and romanticized ideas. They perceive any deviation from the ideal as evil and thus are very prone to criticize. Young people are in a hurry to become adults, they are impatient, inclined toward maximalism, thirsting for activity, and bubbling with energy.

There is a further consideration which explains why the Western propaganda services are paying such close attention to young people. Those who are now 17-20 years old will, in the future, head important areas of state administration -- politics, economics and culture. That is why imperialism's ideologists consider it so important now, right now, to infiltrate the consciousness of those who in the near future will assume responsibility for socialism's fate. It may not be possible to completely overthrow the ideological guidelines or to "erode" or "destabilize" the system of ideological and moral values inculcated by socialism, the West reasons. It is enough to sow the seeds of doubt in young people. The harvest will come later.

[Question] What are the main channels for the dissemination and methods of introduction of bourgeois ideology into young people's consciousness?

[Answer] Imperialism's sabotage services are conducting subversion against the socialist countries in various avenues and by diverse forms and methods.

I shall dwell in greater detail on the methods of so-called sociological propaganda, which the West considers particularly effective in the struggle for young people's hearts and minds. Convinced of the ineffectiveness of appeals to restore capitalism in the socialist countries, bourgeois ideologists have begun seeking feverishly for ways of achieving those ends by a roundabout route. Thus sociological propaganda was born. Where does its essence lie? In the dissemination of bourgeois propaganda, not directly by propagandizing ideas, doctrines or slogans but by molding and consolidating in the consciousness the idea of a certain style and way of life. The Western way of life, of course, or more precisely the American way.

Bourgeois mass culture is an important instrument of sociological propaganda. The myth of America -- the "land of fulfilled hopes" -- is repeated daily and hourly by means of books, movies, TV broadcasts, radio programs, and exhibitions.

This is the America of glossy advertising. This is America on display, America for sale. Everything here has been thought out down to the finest detail. Not only the heroes but also the landscapes, clothes, cars, and drinks have been selected appropriately in this trifling comedy, this modest detective story. And how the "liberation of the conscience," the "liberty of feelings" and permissiveness are painted. Enterprise and success at all costs are praised to the skies. "Stars," "gods," and "idols" of stage and screen serve to publicize and embody personal success.

In short, a picture of America is drawn which would contrast with young people's everyday life. This contrast is designed to arouse in young people a dissatisfaction with their surroundings and to instill in them doubts about socialism's potential, which, in fact, is that the experts in exporting bourgeois ideology also need.

It should be said outright that a certain section of Polish youth was bewitched by the dazzle of Western store displays. This was promoted to a considerable degree by mistakes in educational work with the younger generation, which took the form of a kindling of consumerist and petit bourgeois sentiments. There were other omissions, too. In the seventies, for example, about 50 percent of the feature films shown on our television were bought in the West, primarily the United States. The repertoire of movie houses also took roughly the same form. We were sold movies that were suspiciously cheap. For example, Poland paid $300 for part of a movie series intended for a single TV showing while France and Canada paid $15,000. It is probably not necessary to explain why Western firms made such financially disadvantageous contracts, dealers in ideological wares have their own special bookkeeping, their own idea of profits. Subsequent events showed that the orientation of a certain section of Polish youth toward the West was exploited to the utmost by the organizers of the "Polish crisis."

Nor can you ignore the fact that bourgeois propaganda services are exploiting scientific and cultural contacts and exchanges for subversive aims. In the seventies, invitations to the United States for various types of training -- and on favorable terms -- for young representatives of Polish science, the creative intelligentsia, and students were quite common. The young were flattered and charmed by the "American paradise" and the nationalistic and petit bourgeois prejudices that some still had were skillfully played upon. Some of these "trainees" subsequently turned up among the organizers of strikes in Polish higher educational institutions and strove to abolish state control of higher school activity. You can also find them in those circles of the artistic intelligentsia who are boycotting the television service and refusing to take part in TV shows and performances, thereby "punishing" not the authorities but the viewers, that is, their fellow citizens.

[Question] Western radio broadcasts have an important place in the concept of psychological warfare against the socialist countries. The provocative role played, in particular, by Radio Free Europe [RFE], which is in the service of the CIA, in the preparation of the "Polish events" and in the development and deepening of crisis phenomena in Poland, is well known....

[Answer] The airwaves began to be used for ideological subversion as long ago as the Hitlerites. General Gehlen's cynical admission is well known: "A tiny amount of potassium cyanide dropped into a well can poison all the inhabitants of a village; a well-worked lie broadcast by radio can poison millions." Much has changed since then but the radio saboteurs' task remains the same -- to poison the minds of millions with lies.

As far back as on the eve of the "Polish events," the subversive radio stations doubled their capacities. The personnel conducting Polish-language programs was also increased. RFE's Polish section now has 75 workers, the BBC's has 70 and VOA's has 30. Subversive programs aimed against people's Poland are on the air virtually 24 hours a day.

Exploiting young people's lack of experience of life (for them, World War II and the years of the establishment of people's power are already ancient history), the "radio voices" are trying to palm off their versions of the past onto their young listeners. The history of Polish-Soviet relations and the character of Polish-USSR trade and economic ties are being falsified.

Overt support for counterrevolutionary forces, the defamation of socialism, the compromising of the party, the giving of instructions to figures of former solidarity who have gone into hiding, the propagandizing of illegal publications, calls to sabotage and boycott, the kindling of nationalistic and anti-Soviet feelings -- such is the subversive radio centers' repertoire. Everything is being done to complicate the normalization of the situation in the country and to prolong the crisis.

[Question] Recently, trends have appeared in the tactics and strategy of the subversive activity against the socialist countries which reflect the exacerbation of the international situation. Thus U.S. President Ronald Reagan, addressing the British Parliament on 8 June 1982, called directly for the organization of a "crusade" against communism. Could you describe these trends in greater detail?

[Answer] The anticommunist centers are modifying their tactics, some resort to disguising their aims -- that is when sociological propaganda is set in motion. Some stiffen their course and go over to frontal attacks against socialism. The U.S. President's speech is evidence of the fact that interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs is now being elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy. Measures for the organizational and ideological-propaganda support of that course were formulated at the "conference on problems of democratization in Communist countries" (October 1982) and the "international conference on free elections" (November 1982), held in Washington. Those conferences discussed the need to intensify the "psychological war" against the socialist community. That aim is to be served by the creation of "illegal oppositions" to ruling Communist and workers' parties, the widespread use of diverse dissidents, called "apostles of hope" by head of the State Department G. Shultz, and the expansion of the subversive activity of Radio Liberty and RFE.

Washington's course attests to the fact that the United States has essentially overturned the code of peaceful coexistence formulated in the Helsinki conference Final Act. It is egging the world ever further toward confrontation and is trying to change the course of history by means of crude force and ideological sabotage. This is a dangerous course. It is a futile course. The best confirmation of that is the failure of the plot against socialist Poland.

WEINBERGER TALKS IN SPAIN CENTER ON NATO ENTRY

LD240016 Moscow TASS in English 2322 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid March 23 TASS -- Talks began today between Spanish leaders and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who has arrived here for an official visit.

As the EFE news agency reports, the tasks are centering on Spain's relationship with NATO as well as on bilateral matters. The Pentagon chief, EFE points out, intends to sound out the Spanish Government's further plans concerning the country's participation in NATO.

After coming to power the socialists are known to have suspended the country's integration into the military structure of the North Atlantic alliance right up to holding a referendum on the question of Spain's stay in NATO. The press points out that such a stand of Madrid arouses the exasperation of the leaders of the aggressive bloc.

Besides, the participants in the talks will touch upon questions of ratification by the Cortes of the Spanish-U.S. treaty which regulates, in particular, the status of U.S. bases in Spanish territory as well as the question of the purchase of 84 F-18A attack fighters by Spain in the USA.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON FRG COALITION GOVERNMENT

DPA Report Cited

LD231513 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn March 23 TASS -- Agreement has been reached during talks on forming a government coalition between the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP), DPA news agency reported. The FRG Government will be headed by Helmut Kohl. Hans-Dietrich Genscher will retain the portfolio of foreign affairs, while Manfred Werner will remain in the office of defence minister.

The CDU was allocated eight portfolios in the new government. The CSU (the party of Franz-Josef Strauss which had four ministerial posts in the former government) this time was given five portfolios, and the FDP three ministerial posts as against four in the former government. Political observers explain this distribution of ministerial offices by the fact that the CSU, which got an additional number of votes during the March 6 parliamentary election, has consolidated its positions. Attention is also being drawn here to the fact that Franz-Josef Strauss's refusal to become a cabinet member was linked directly to the increase in the number of ministerial posts allocated to his party.

The partners in the government coalition will continue their talks in following days to specify a number of issues related to the new government's home and foreign policies.

Glazunov on Appointments, Missiles

LD232349 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] Agreement has been reached in Bonn on the distribution of ministerial posts in the CDU-CSU-FDP government coalition. The FRG Government will be headed by Helmut Kohl. The Minister of Foreign Affairs as before will be Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the FDP.

The man in the street is not, however, concerned about who will be given which ministerial post but about what will happen with regard to the country's pressing problems. Even after the elections they remain just as acute. There is the economic crisis, almost 3 million unemployed, and the high cost of living.

Like a sword of Damocles, the threat of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles hangs over the country. Washington keeps reiterating more and more insistently that the timetable for deploying the missiles will be kept. The deployment will start at the end of the year. In this respect matters are being depicted as though this is desired by the FRG inhabitants themselves. [Video shows people in the street] The election results are being interpreted as a kind of vote of confidence in the policy of deploying the missles. Once, it is claimed, the voters give their preference to the Christian Democrats, it means that they are in favor of the missles. Such an interpretation, one must say, embarrasses even the Christian Democrats themselves. They do not want to openly be reputed as the nuclear party. That would be unpopular. After all, Even Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic Leader, conducted his election campaign under the slogan of favoring a world with fewer weapons.

I interviewed Max (Oppenheimer), the well-known FRG public figure.

[Begin video recording in German with superimposed Russian translation]

The results of the elections of course show a swing to the right but all the public opinion poll research shows that those who voted for the Christian Democrats are by no means all in favor of the missiles. These voters, too, include many who together with millions of other citizens in the FRG are against the new missiles since they realize that the deployment of such missiles entails a threat to the country's very existence. According to the opinion polls they comprise over 60 percent of FRG citizens. [end video recording]

'CSU Has Failed'

LD240828 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- The CSU has failed to attain a full acceptance of its extremely reactionary program proposed as a basis for negotiations with the CDU, PRAVDA's Bonn correspondent Yuliy Yakhontov writes today, commenting on the completion of the talks between the CDU, the CSU, and the FDP on the fundamental points of the government program. For example, the author notes, the CSU thesis "The population of West Germany should be psychologically prepared that the deployment of U.S. missiles is to begin in late 1983" was rejected. The attempt to play up revanchist sentiments, by asserting that the "German Reich remains within its 1937 borders", was also rejected.

And nonetheless, Yuliy Yakhontov writes, on a number of other issues the parties to the talks to a certain extent agreed to CSU proposals. For instance, they stressed the need of observing the deadline for the implementation of the NATO missile decision. The sides further agreed to shift certain accents in West Germany's policies, notably in Africa and the Middle East, and also to "toughen" relations with the German Democratic Republic.

The partners came to terms on basic domestic problems. To balance the budget they drafted a number of measures which are certain to affect adversely the position of the working people, students, the unemployed, and pensioners. The coalition intends to make a series of amendments in the legislation in order to limit certain constitutional rights of the citizens, specially, the right to hold demonstrations.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ON 'TASKS' FACING NEW GOVERNMENT

LD241008 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Paris March 24 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France in a television speech dealt with the tasks confronting the new government of the country. One of the main socio-economic problems of France, he said, is unemployment which now involves two million workers. The president pointed out that since the government of the left forces had taken office in France the pace of growth of unemployment had been substantially lowered as compared with other Common Market member-countries. This, however, called for big efforts in the financial sphere, he pointed out, and made it impossible to contain inflation in the country which led to devaluation of the franc.

FINNISH ELECTIONS, RELATIONS WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD231449 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Vadim Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The [Finnish] election campaign was fought in a tense political struggle. Domestic political issues attracted chief attention. Even the political parties' election slogans were characterized by economic difficulties. Economic problems experienced by the capitalist world in the West also affected Finland, although in a milder form and somewhat later than other countries. Unemployment in Finland is growing and the state debt is increasing while incomes and real earnings are falling. In such circumstances, commercial-economic relations with the USSR are important. According to some reports, they safeguard the livelihood of 150,000 people and their family members, totalling about one-half million people.

The difficult economic situation influenced the election programs of all political parties and complicated the position of the parties holding government responsibility. Despite this, they did not only retain their positions in the elections, but even consolidated them somewhat. In spite of economic problems, Finalnd's constructive foreign political activity on the international arena had an effect on this. This is extremely important in an international situation aggravated as a result of the policy pursued by the U.S. Administration. Nevertheless, the Finns were not spared attempts by certain Western circles to negatively influence public opinion in Finland. Recently, there has been speculation about the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line and the cost of Soviet-Finnish friendly relations. For example, General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, in an interview to HELSINGIN SANOMAT at the beginning of January, grossly distorted the USSR's Nordic policy. The treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the USSR was also attacked. Sympathizers of such a campaign are also to be found in Finland. Mauno Koivisto replied to these speculations at the end of the Diet session. He noted that Finland's international situation is free and has been significantly influenced by the activities of his predecessors, Juho Kusti Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen. I do not intend to spoil such a heritage, nor do I allow anyone to spoil it, President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto said in his speech.

In the March elections, the Finnish people entitled to vote expressed their own stand with regard to the political parties' election programs and their government and economic policies. Now their wish is known to all. Many forecasts were not fulfilled in the elections. The near future will show what kind of government will be formed and what kind of program it will draw up for implementation, writes our contributor Vadim Ivanov.

DENMARK REFUSES TO EXTEND TRADE SANCTIONS

LD232253 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Copenhagen March 23 TASS -- By a majority of votes the Danish Folketing (Parliament) has turned down a government bill on the extension of Denmark's discriminatory measures against the USSR in the trade-and-economic field.

Deputies from the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, the Left Socialists Party, the Socialist People's Party, and the Party of Progress voted for the cancellation of the "sanctions" which had been imposed within the framework of the Common Market under U.S. pressure.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOVIET-NETHERLANDS TRADE RELATIONS

PM101051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Drobkov report under the rubric "Detente in Practice": "From Rotterdam to Groningen"]

[Excerpts] Kinderdijk, Groningen, March -- Hundreds of Soviet ships now call at ports here annually. Their routes have taken them from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and other Netherlands harbors not only to their native Soviet shores, but to dozens of foreign states too.

"Last year some 1,800 ships from the USSR visited our ports. Approximately 20 million tons of various kinds of freight were processed," I was told by Hans van Zonneveld, general manager of the Rotterdam department of the Belgian company Transworld Marine Agency.

He speaks with satisfaction of the long years of fruitful cooperation with Soviet transport organizations.

"In Rotterdam alone Soviet goods account for nearly 8 percent of the port's freight turnover. The port, the city, and local business circles have an interest in continuing and expanding economic ties with the Soviet Union and creating more favorable conditions for this," Hans van Zonneveld says.

The press here, and business and political circles are widely discussing the problem of removing a number of artificial barriers which are retarding the further progressive development of Soviet-Netherlands economic cooperation. Most representatives of trade and industrial circles whom I met with in the Netherlands believe that such difficulties are of a temporary nature. Life itself proves not only the mutually advantageous nature of good, lasting economic relations between our countries, but the growing need for them.

The age-old traditions of trade between us indicate this. It is also dictated by the direct economic interests of the Netherlands, which is now, like other Western countries, experiencing an acute economic crisis. The fall in business activity, the growth of the national debt, the unprecedented upsurge in unemployment, which now affects more than 600,000 Netherlands people -- all this requires efforts to be channeled into developing ties with socialist states.

We were told in detail about the mutually advantageous nature for our countries of developing such ties in Amsterdam, at the USSR trade mission to the Netherlands. There, too, many specific sites of economic cooperation and trade were named, covering, it transpired, virtually all the main regions of the state. The Netherlands, which is by no means one of the biggest West European countries, ranks among the first in terms of the volume of trade turnover with our country. This turnover has increased more than 170 percent in the last 5 years.

The Soviet Union exports oil, tractors, timber, cars, chemical products, and instruments to the Netherlands. We receive from the Netherlands chemicals, foodstuffs, and fodder; industrial equipment, electrical equipment, and ships. More and more Dutch firms are joining the trade exchange.

We become convinced of the breadth of our economic ties with the Netherlands on visiting in quick succession the site of the construction of a new ship for the USSR in Kinderdijk and Europe's biggest poultry farm, as its leaders say -- the Goossens poultry unit in the small town of Asten near Eindhoven.

Clad in white coats, we were accompanied by Pieter van (Liyer), managing director of the farm, on a tour of some of its "shops." The Goossens farm processes more than 50 million chickens a year. Some 20 million of them are sent as frozen birds to the USSR -- the biggest of Goossens' many foreign clients.

"The USSR," Pieter van (Liyer) says, "is a stable, reliable partner for us...."

The road from Asten to Groningen crosses the whole of the Netherlands from south to north. Groningen has a considerable part to play in Soviet-Dutch cooperation.

"The entire trade in Soviet cars in the Netherlands passes through our province," (Kh.G. Buinter), mayor of Groningen, says. "The firm Gremi, which sells and services Soviet cars, has long been operating successfully here. Last year it was able to sell about 8,000 Soviet cars. That is a considerable achievement in view of the fall in the car market due to the crisis and in view of the keen competition. In all nearly 50,000 Soviet-made cars are now on the roads of the Netherlands, according to the firm's figures."

Although the Netherlands is small, it takes many a day to visit all the regions where there is evidence of cooperation and trade between our states. The threads of economic ties, old and new, unite our countries. They weave a living tissue of mutually advantageous relations between them, relations whose further development and strengthening accord with our peoples' mutual interests and the cause of all-European peaceful cooperation.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LONDON MARX EVENTS

PM231545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Academician A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, has returned to Moscow from London where it took part in events connected with the centenary of K. Marx's death.

TURKISH LEADER CABLES USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PM231443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sincere Gratitude"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has received a telegram from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu in which he has expressed, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the families of the dead, and on his own behalf, sincere gratitude for the profound sympathy expressed in connection with the catastrophe at one of the mines in Zonguldak Province.

SOVIET, SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS

LD231619 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus March 23 TASS -- The Syrian people highly appreciates the Soviet Union's stand of support for the Arab peoples' rightful cause, said Chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic Mahmud al-Zuaybi. He leads a delegation of the People's Council of Syria at the negotiations which are underway here with the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Temirbek Koshoyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kirghizia.

The sides are discussing questions of expansion of inter-parliamentary links between Syria and the Soviet Union, activities of the parliaments of both countries in the home policy and in the international scene. Much attention at the negotiations is paid to the Middle East situation.

Mahmud al-Zuaybi noted the great danger of plans of American imperialism, Zionism and reaction to the Arab peoples. The aim of imperialists and Zionists, said the head of the Syrian delegation, is to deal a strike on the Palestinian national liberation movement, to shake the staunchness of Syria which opposes the Israeli aggression.

The head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation touched in detail on foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the policy aimed at eliminating the danger of a new world war, consolidating peace and international detente. Temirbek Koshoyev emphasized that the Soviet Union consistently sides with the rightful cause of the Arab people. It advocates the release of all Israeli-occupied Arab lands, it declares for the exercise by the Arab people of Palestine of its legitimate rights, including the right to have a sovereign state under the guidance of its sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SYRIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD231205 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- Muhammad 'Ali Halabi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Muhammad 'Ali Halabi had a friendly conversation, which also involved Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Vasiliy Vysotin, head of the International Relations Department of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOROCCO PARTY CONGRESS

PM231525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Take Part in Congress"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.V. Romanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, left Moscow 22 March for Casablanca at the invitation of the leadership of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism to take part in the work of that party's third national congress.

CPSU CC Sends Greetings

LD240935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the third national congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco.

Your congress is taking place at a time, the greetings stress, when imperialism, above all American imperialism, is trying to achieve world hegemony, is rashly heightening international tension, fraught with nuclear catastrophe, and is launching an open campaign against socialism, democracy and the national independence of peoples. U.S. imperialism is also striving to pursue a policy of diktat with respect to the Arab nations. This is clearly manifested in the sabotaging of a just, Near East settlement, and in its foisting on the Arabs humiliating separate deals along the pattern of Camp David, in the barbaric aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and in attempts to perpetuate and extend the imperialist military presence on Arab soil.

In these conditions the fundamental national interests of the Arab peoples urgently require the mobilization and rallying together of all patriotic forces of the Arab countries for an effective rebuff to imperialist intrigues. Following the traditions of Moroccan Communists, the Party of Progress and Socialism defends the rights of the working class, of all working people; struggles for democracy and social progress, the strengthening of the national independence of the country, and against the attempts of imperialism to involve Morocco in its military-strategic plans.

The consistent line of the Party of Progress and Socialism for the development of Soviet-Moroccan relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Morocco, is noted with satisfaction in the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORT ON GORSHKOV DEPARTURE FOR PDRY

PM231151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] On 21 March Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for Aden on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

At the airport Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was seen off by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; and admirals and officers.

A.S. ibn Hasanayn, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

TASS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PDRY 23 MAR

LD231624 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Aden March 23 TASS -- A delegation of the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION (TASS) led by Sergey Losev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and TASS director general, have arrived in the capital of Democratic Yemen today. In the course of the visit, which will last several days, talks are planned with the ADEN NEWS AGENCY and meetings with representatives of the party and government leadership and the public of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Official Talks Held

GF231810 Aden ANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Aden, 23 Mar (ANA) -- Official talks between ANA Director General Najib Muhammad Ibrahim and Comrade Sergey Andreyevich Losev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Central Auditing Commission and TASS director general, were held at the ANA offices today, Wednesday. The talks dealt with the issue of developing and bolstering relations between the two agencies in all fields.

Comrade Sergey Losev arrived in Aden this moring for a visit to our country that will last several days.

SOVIET MINISTER RECEIVES ALGERIAN COUNTERPART

LD232123 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 23 Mar 83

Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- [Word indistinct] in health care is one of the more rapidly growing areas of cooperation between Algeria and the USSR, said Abderrazak Bouhara, minister of public health of Algeria, who leads a delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union to discuss with their Soviet colleagues ways to further develop cooperation and also to familiarize themselves with the Soviet health care system. The delegation were received today by Sergey Burenkov, minister of public health of the USSR.

Soviet-Algerian cooperation in health care was initiated 20 years ago and has since grown into many-sided contacts. About 600 Soviet medical people work in 33 Algerian cities. Soviet professors at the medical departments of universities in Oran, Constantine, Setif and other cities. [sentence as received]

A hospital named after Algerian-Soviet friendship, equipped with funds from the Soviet Red Cross and handed over to Algeria as a gift, has been working successfully in the city of Lakhdaria for 15 years now. Soviet medical people provided relief for the population of the city of El Asnam, hit by an earthquake. Two Soviet medical teams worked in that city.

Soviet Public Health Minister Sergey Burenkov voiced satisfaction with the growth of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in health care. Describing the Soviet health care system to his visitors, he said that today it employed more than one million doctors. The country has about 36,000 primary care centres and outpatient clinics. A government program of disease prevention, with annual check-ups of millions of people being a major component of it, is practised on a large scale.

The experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist counties in organizing health care and training personnel is very important to us, Abderrazak Bouhara said.

Algerian delegates will see educational and research medical centres in Moscow.

REAGAN REMARKS ON MIDEAST PEACE CRITICIZED

LD201954 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] London March 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Vsevolod Polonskiy writes:

In an interview to the British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES President Reagan, touching upon the problem of the Middle East settlement, has said that negotiations "toward real peace" in that region should begin from "taking a compromise with regard to territory".

The pronouncement of the head of the White House is actually encouragement of the unbridled Israeli aggressors for furthering new expandionist plans with regard to neighbouring Arab countries.

In the opinion of the American President, "a compromise" between the [words indistinct] the Israeli aggression and insolent invaders from Tel Aviv will enable the occupationists "to have the security."

Therefore Washington calls upon the Palestinians to give their native land to Zionists from Tel Aviv for the sake of attaining "real peace".

Reagan's pronouncement also shows that Tel Aviv and his American supporters actively seek to draw the maxiumum benefits from aggressive expansionist actions of the Israeli military. The aim is actually perpetuation of the occupation regime on the Israeli-occupied [words indistinct].

Every new aggressive sally of the Israeli military against Arab states was accompanied by territorial "acquisitions" which were inevitably justified by the interests of Israel's notorious "security". In reality, Israeli Zionists conduct [words indistinct] territorial expansion, thus grossly flouting the elementary international law norms.

Israeli Zionists, having set firm foot on alien territory, immediately start preparing a bridgehead for the United States, its partner in the strategic anti-Arab military political alliance.

Units of the "rapid deployment force" are already in the [word indistinct] and American Marines are entrenching themselves in Lebanon. Speaking of "a compromise with regard to territory", President Reagan seeks not only to satisfy the predatory appetites of his "strategic ally" but also to establish new military bridgeheads of the United States in the area of the Middle East in order to impose American-Israeli diktat on peoples and states of the region.

The joint provocative actions of the Israeli invaders and their supporters from Washington have been and remain the main cause of persisting tension in the Middle East, the main obstacle to establishment of durable and fair peace in that region.

TELEVISION NOTES KIRKPATRICK MIDEAST VISIT

LD231142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] U.S. UN Representative Jeane Kirkpatrick is visiting the Near East. [shots of her arrival and meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak] This video report shows her arrival and her meeting with President Mubarak of Egypt. Not long ago, Kirkpatrick's ideas became known. They are that the 1980's will be years of conflict and therefore the United States must use force. The use of force, Kirkpatrick considers, has always been part of the historical process and so the United States should not be afraid to use military force.

U.S. interests, she wrote, must be defended with the use of force, with no consideration for objections of European allies, not to mention the countries of the Third World. So that the United States might be able to use force as a policy weapon, the United States, in the opinion of this American lady, should become the dominating military force in key strategic regions of the world by means of strengthening direct U.S. military presence.

Evidently Kirkpatrick also sees her Near East trip as a further U.S. presence. Along with the landing of U.S. troops in Beirut and the presence of U.S. troops on military bases in Sinai and Egypt, Beirut papers print a UPI report saying that the Pentagon is planning to set up a nuclear weapons base in the oil-producing region of the Persian Gulf. The agency has in its possession a document signed by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The base is intended for U.S. MX missiles.

FURTHER U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

LD231337 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon announced on Monday the sending of 70 American military advisers to Lebanon, including a group of so-called "Green Berets" -- special subversive and terroristic forces. The American military advisers that have arrived in Beirut are officially termed a mobile training team. Washington says their task is to training Lebanese forces. In reality, however, the United States is building up its military presence in the Middle East and Lebanon, in particular.

The fact that the notorious Green Berets are among the military specialists arriving in Lebanon makes the "training team" truly a sinister one.

The special subversive forces "Green Berets" were created as shock units of American aggression. They gained ignominy by taking part in many covert operations contemplated by the CIA. The thugs were particularly brutal during the U.S. aggression in Indo-China. Now Green Berets guide as instructors punitive anti-guerrilla operations in El Salvador and train Afghan dushmans sent into Afghan territory.

It seems that the Green Berets have chosen Lebanon as another field of their operations. ABC television says, at any rate, that they have been ferried there in small groups since last December.

There is a considerable American military contingent already stationed in Lebanon as part of what is called the multinational force. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that the Pentagon has worked out a long-term plan to considerably increase the contingent's strength. This is an indication that Washington views Lebanon as a bridgehead to strengthen U.S. positions in the Middle East.

The sending of fresh American personnel into Lebanon, disguised as "military specialists", helps the penetration of American "rapid deployment forces" into the region. Following the creation of the so-called Central Command covering 19 countries of the Indian Ocean and Middle East region, the plans of using the interventionist forces in that vast global area became a still more formidalbe reality.

LEBANESE CP PROTESTS ISRAELI 'OCCUPATION, TERROR'

LD172117 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beirut, March 17 TASS -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party has met here to review the domestic political situation in the context of the continued occupation of the country by Israeli troops.

The Israeli ruling circles seek to perpetuate the occupation of Lebanon by means of terror, repression, blackmail, the recruitment of traitors and other pressure techniques, a statement released by the Politburo reads.

It exposes the political manoeuvering of the United States and strongly denounces the attempts of American emissaries to impose Israeli diktat on Lebanon. The Reagan administration is fully responsible for the dangerous character of developments in the region because it is the White House that is using the "Lebanese card" to drag a number of Arab countries into the Camp David deal.

It is reported that yesterday the patriots carried out successful operations against Israeli invaders. A group of resistance fighters fired grenade launchers at a truck convoy of invaders on the Beirut-Damascus highway near the city of 'Alayh. An Israeli patrol hit a mine near the Al Hiam [TASS spelling] population centre. The Israelis sent reinforcements into the area and combed the terrain. Tension persists in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The invaders are sending into the valley fresh tank and infantry units. A mass demonstration of protest took place in the south Lebanese city of Sayda yesterday. About 2,000 Palestinian refugees took part in it. Demonstrators proceeded to Sayda's Municipal Council, where the headquarters of the Israeli military administration are situated, chanting demands for the release of their relations, languishing in the strict-regime concentration camp Ansar. Invaders opened fire at the demonstrators and wounded five Palestinian girls, whose condition remains grave.

BRITISH-ARAB LONDON TALKS SEEN AS FRUITLESS

PM231651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[S. Kulik commentary: "Deadlock"]

[Text] The "committee of seven" delegation led by King Husayn of Jordan waited several months before London finally deigned to allow it to visit. The British Government opposed the inclusion of a PLO representative in the delegation. The Tory Cabinet thus clearly demonstrated its complete disdain for the Fes decisions, which are supported by the whole Arab world, and for the idea of a genuine settlement in the Near East as a whole, which is impossible, as is known, without PLO participation. The "committee of seven" took almost 18 months to achieve a compromise decision with the British Government and obtain the opportunity of visiting London. Seeking to reduce the tension that had developed between the Arab world and Britain, M. Thatcher and her colleagues did not skimp on the splendid protocol arrangements. However, things went no further....

Although, as the foreign press acknowledges, the delegation came to London in the hope of enlisting Britain's support for the Fes Lebanon plan and of attempting to persuade Britain to exert influence on the United States to expedite a decision on the problem of creating a Palestinian state, M. Thatcher and F. Pym showed no desire at all to assist the Arabs' just cause. On the contrary, they have manifestly played up to the Israeli aggressors and their protectors in Washington. As a French TV commentator noted, "the visit to London by King Husayn's delegation has convincingly demonstrated that Britain is sticking to its previous position with regard to the PLO and is not going to establish official contacts with it."

King Husayn's statement in London that Israel's expansionist policy, which is expressed, in particular, in the creation of militarized settlements on the Golan Heights and in the Gaza Strip, is the main obstacle to the solution of the Near East problem and to the creation of a Palestinian state sounded like a clear rebuke to Britain. The invaders from Tel Aviv are in their own way the followers of the vicious practice of colonizing the Arab lands begun by the British mandate authorities and continues under their protection over two decades, from 1918 to 1939.

One can concur with the opinion of the British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH that "after M. Thatcher's talks with Arab representatives, the Near East settlement deadlock remained unbroken."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NEED FOR PALESTINIAN STATE

PM221643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Alekseyev and A. Notin: "Just Cause of the People of Palestine"]

[Text] The 16th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) -- the supreme organ of the Palestinian resistance movement -- completed its work in Algiers recently. Over 350 delegates representing all strata of the Palestinian people discussed steps for further rallying the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement at the present stage and outlined specific steps aimed at a just solution of the Palestine problem. The participation in this important forum of representatives of the most diverse Palestinian organizations was assessed by the progressive world public as a sign of the Palestinian people's cohesion around their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO.

The PNC session took place under complex domestic and international conditions for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. First, Israel's continuing occupation of a substantial part of Lebanese territory and the Zionists' dangerous military preparations on Syria's borders, which became possible thanks to the direct support from official Washington, are making even more remote the prospect of establishing a just and lasting peace in this explosive region. Second, as a result of the withdrawal of the Palestinian resistance movement's military formations from Lebanon, the northern flank of Arab resistance to Israel has been substantially weakened. Third, the dispersal of the Palestinian resistance movement combat detachments in nine Arab countries and the evacuation of the PLO's leading organs from Beirut demand a certain reshaping of the organizational structure and activity of the Palestinian resistance movement in the Arab world and on the territories occupied by Israel. Fourth, the intensification of U.S. military-political presence here poses an increasingly real threat to the region's peoples.

The results of the recent session show that the resistance movement is coping successfully with the difficulties which have arisen. In the past few months a profound organizational restructuring of the Palestinian resistance movement has been basically carried out. Nevertheless there is still a great deal of work to be done in this field: It must be considered that, in addition to troop formations, the PLO controls numerous industrial enterprises, agricultural farms, Palestinian schools, hospitals, museums, theaters and dozens of newspapers and journals. This entire enormous mechanism, whose operation was disrupted as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, is now operating almost as harmoniously as before, according to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The PLO has thus proved its viability and confirmed its role as the genuine leader of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their legitimate national rights.

The process of developing new tactics, forms and methods of struggle most acceptable in the present situation and linked primarily with questions of creating an independent Palestinian state is now underway in the PLO. It must be noted that without resolving the key -- Palestinian -- issue it is impossible to establish peace in the Near East.

History attests that the joint strategic goal of Israel's Zionist circles and their Washington patrons has been and remains not only "purging" the "Promised Land" by every means of the Palestinians but also creating a situation in which they would be unable to restore an independent national state in any form.

As a result of Israel's seizure of lands assigned, under the 29 November 1947 UN Resolution, to the Palestinian Arab state, the expulsion of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population of Palestine from their historical homeland, and the continuing acts of Zionist aggression, only 1.8 million Palestinians out of a population of over 4 million remain in Israel itself and the territories it occupies (that is within the geographical confines of the former Palestine mandate.)

Large Palestinian communities have formed in Jordan (1.1 million people), Lebanon (400,000), Syria (250,000), Kuwait (180,000) and other Arab countries. Palestinians are also living in Latin America (120,000), the United States (40,000) and West Europe (60,000).

The bourgeois mass media are now strenuously stoking a propaganda hullabaloo over the "differences" between Tel Aviv and Washington in connection with the Palestinian problem. The Reagan initiative put forward last September billed as virtually a "new word" in U.S. Near East policy, a "radical breakthrough" in the U.S. attitude to the Palestinian question allegedly contradicting Israeli strategy.

In fact all the expatiations about U.S.-Israeli "contradictions" are nothing but a subtle political game, a sort of theatrical performance on an international scale, each participant in which is playing a preassigned role. The aim of this farce is to create among the Arabs (and not just them) the illusion of an intensifying split in the U.S.-Israeli alliance based on the 1981 "strategic cooperation" agreement and to present matters as though the United States is adhering to an independent course on the Palestinian problem and can bring pressure to bear on Israel at the necessary moment.

But all this is only the outward appearance. Reagan's initiative and the recent U.S. political maneuvers connected with it have been generated by no means by a breakthrough in U.S. policy in the Near East but by a change in the tactics for achieving particular objectives in the strategic alliance. Both participants are doing everything possible to ensure that an independent Palestinian state is never created.

What is the reason for the galvanization of U.S. actions in the Near East recently? Now that U.S. global policy is subordinated to the task of intensifying military-political confrontation with the USSR and the world socialist community, the U.S. Administration's policy in this field is aimed primarily at eliminating all obstacles in the way of cobbling together a broad anti-Soviet bloc here. According to White House and Pentagon plans it should include, alongside Israel, conservative Arab regimes "friendly" to the United States. To this end U.S. diplomacy is making efforts to shift the center of gravity of the Near East antagonism to a global strategy plane: the United States, Israel and their Arab allies on the one hand, the USSR, the socialist states and their allies on the other. The Camp David agreements and the overt U.S. desire to drag Lebanon by force into a separate deal with Israel, the military and political pressure on Syria, the attempts to flirt with Jordan, the billing of Reagan's project for "Palestinian autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip -- all this is a reflection of growing U.S. interest in using the Arab and Palestinian factors for the needs of its own global anti-Soviet strategy in the Arab east and throughout the world.

Exposing the perfidious anti-Arab thrust of the U.S.-Israeli intrigues, the PLO is mounting an active search for realistic ways of resolving the Palestinians' national problem. One manifestation of this has been the discussion begun at the end of last year of the plan to create on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip a Palestinian state linked with Jordan on a federal basis. This question was included on the agenda of the 16th session. During its discussion it was noted that the establishment of federal relations with Jordan should take place after the emergence of an independent Palestinian state in accordance with the principle of voluntariness. "Our choice in favor of a confederation with the fraternal people of Jordan," Y. 'Arafat said at the session, "is an expression of our unshakable faith in universal Arab unity." And it is no accident that the PNC session expressed itself in support of the Soviet peace program for the Near East advanced in September 1982 and denounced the so-called "Reagan plan" and the Camp David compact, the U.S.-Israeli plan for "administrative autonomy" and a "civil administration" for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

From the PNC session rostrum profound gratitude was addressed to the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union for their support for the Palestinians' just struggle. That assessment is natural. Under the present complex conditions of the Palestinian resistance movement's struggle, paramount importance attaches to the consolidation of the alliance of Arab national liberation movement forces, whose vanguard is the Palestinian resistance, with the forces of world socialism.

The USSR is waging a persistent struggle for a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict whose core is the Palestinian problem. This principled position has met with new, weighty confirmation during the summit talks held in Moscow in January this year between the Soviet leaders and a Palestinian delegation. They showed that the Soviet Union's resolute, all-around support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine is the permanently operating objective factor which promotes the success of the Palestinians' just cause under any conditions, including today's complex conditions.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON EGYPT'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM182039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada: "Complex Problems"]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Mar -- According to press reports, the annual state plan for the first 6 months of fiscal 1982-1983 in the Arab Republic of Egypt has been fulfilled 41 percent.

This is not so bad if you bear in mind that Eygpt returned to centralized planning after a long break and under conditions of serious economic hardships. At the same time it is obvious that growth rates must be increased if the year's targets are to be fully achieved. This is not easy to do, insofar as Egypt is encountering many problems and especially an acute shortage of funds.

One example may be given from the position regarding income from oil exports. According to official data this income has fallen by 245 million Eygptian pounds following the fall of world prices for the "black gold." It would be hardly possible to change the situation by increasing the volume of exports since the increase in Egypt's oil extraction has equaled the increase in its domestic consumption. Where are the necessary funds to be found without resorting to new loans and credits? In the opinion of progressive Egyptian economists, under the existing conditions the most reliable guarantees for accumulations and for the development of the economy as a whole are offered by boosting national output of goods and restricting imports.

In principle, this is the goal pursued by the changes in the country's economic policy. The essence of these changes consists of strengthening the state sector on the one hand and, relying on it, helping to shift private capital from the consumption sphere to the production sphere, on the other. Certain measures have already been implemented, others are just being elaborated. Much will depend on the consistency of the realization of these measures, including the fulfillment of the 5-year plan, according to the newspaper AL-AHALI, published by Egypt's National Progressive Unionist (left) Party.

U.S. SEEN FUELING COMMUNAL STRIFE IN AFRICA

PM081437 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Mar 83 p 3

[Vladimir Korochantsev commentary: "U.S. Tentacles in Africa"]

[Text] The kindling of territorial and interethnic conflicts is one of the favorite methods of the Reagan administration in its African policy, which is imbued through and through with the spirit of hegemonism and neocolonialism. As UPI reports, U.S. roving ambassador General Vernon Walters delivered a message to Somali President Siad Barre in Mogadishu in which the U.S. Administration "expressed support for Somalia's struggle for Ogaden." In other words, Washington has openly approved the Mogadishu regime's claims to this inalienable part of the territory of Ethiopia and, as follows from such an approach, to part of the territory of other neighboring countries in exchange for unrestricted use by the Pentagon of Somali military installations and bases as a bridgehead for aggression in the region. As is known, the Magadishu regime also lays claim to lands belonging to Kenya and Djibouti.

Back during the civil war the United States helped the Nigerian separatists. At the present stage, the White House is directly supporting the plan of the South African racists to dismember Angola and Namibia on an ethnic, or to use the West's expression, a "tribal" basis, to split Chad on the same basis, and to provoke regionalist conflicts in Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and other countries.

According to press reports, the U.S. CIA is drawing up and updating special maps showing the areas inhabited by the various ethnic groups in the continent's countries in order to make it easier for its agents to fan nationalism and intertribal strife there.

However, the gamble on artificially kindling racial, ethnic, and religious community strife in Africa is patently not the best method of cooperation with developing countries. It will yield no dividends for the U.S. imperialists. People on the continent are profoundly aware that national cohesion is one of the decisive conditions for strengthening political independence and achieving genuine economic independence.

PRAVDA WARNS AFRICANS OF COST OF U.S. TIES

PM171129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin commentary: "The Seamy Side of Military Cooperation"]

[Text] Zaire has been visited by a U.S. delegation headed by Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary N. Koch, who conducted talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko on the expansion of military cooperation between the two countries. Practically at the same time another Washington emissary -- retired Lieutenant General V. Walters, ambassador on special assignment -- visited tropical Africa. In meetings with the leaders of Somalia, Kenya and Sudan he also discussed questions linked with U.S. military aid.

Sudan, Kenya, Somalia and Zaire are the main recipients of such aid among African countries. Furthermore, the volume of deliveries of military equipment to them has significantly increased in recent times. This reflects the Reagan administration's course of expanding exports of weapons to foreign states. A Pentagon directive states in turn: "Aid for security needs is the key to Defense Department implementation of regional strategy."

People in Washington do not consider it necessary to cover up the basic task of the above-mentioned "strategy." "According to officials," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "the United States is striving to increase its influence and obtain or preserve its access to bases."

Africa's example easily proves that this is quite true. Sudan, Somalia and Kenya have all three been forced by U.S. pressure to grant the Pentagon military facilities on their territory to be used by the "Rapid Deployment Force." This is exactly what the United States is now trying to obtain from Zaire.

Thus, having bitten on the bait of U.S. military aid, the above-mentioned nonaligned countries find themselves involved in the orbit of Washington's aggressive policy. This has reflected negatively on their internal situation. The arms race forced on them by the White House is exhausting the developing states' already limited resources and exacerbating their economic difficulties. Somalia, Sudan, Kenya and Zaire are now in a crisis situation. The fact that military cooperation with the United States has played by no means a minimal role is admitted even on the banks of the Potomac. A congressional investigation service report indicates that purchases of U.S. arms "could threaten the internal stability of poor countries insofar as they retard the growth of their economies."

At the same time, the United States is casting new nets. Recently the White House asked to double military aid to southern African countries -- Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Botswana -- in fiscal 1984, although some of them have not even asked for such aid. Nonetheless, Washington is insistently offering its Greek gifts. Payment for them will follow later in the form of bases for the Pentagon, economic disorder and infringement of independence. Such is the seamy side of military cooperation with the United States.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES SENEGAL PRESIDENT

PM231257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On His Election"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President A. Diouf of Senegal on his election to that high post. The telegram conveys congratulations to A. Diouf and wishes for success in his activity for the sake of the Senegalese people. In a reply telegram the president of Senegal expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations and sent wishes for the Soviet people's prosperity.

The telegrams express the hope that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop.

BALANDIN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ZAMBIA VISIT

PM171605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Yu. N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, which visited Zambia at the invitation of the United National Independence Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Lusaka.

CPSU DELEGATIONS' VISIT TO ETHIOPIA REPORTED

LD171630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0431 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Mar (TASS) -- The Ethiopian revolution, which has proclaimed a course aimed at constructing a new society of social justice and quality, firmly proceeds along its chosen path on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism.

In the struggle for the implementation of this noble task it enjoys the internationalist support of the Soviet Union which has extended and continues to extend to Ethiopia comprehensive aid in consolidation of revolutionary gains, overcoming economic backwardness and creation of strong foundations of socialist society, said Legesse Assefa, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia.

Receiving a CPSU delegation on a working visit here headed by A. Vlasov, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom, he emphasized that the relations between the two countries are firmly based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation and unity of aims in the struggle for universal peace, democracy and socialism.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES COPWE DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM231431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed Report: "Interparty Links"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party links between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], a delegation of leading workers from the COPWE central committee headed by Berhanu Baye, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, was in the Soviet Union 9-20 March.

The delegatino was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings and talks took place on questions of party work with CPSU Central Committee Members A.M. Aleksandrov, I.S. Gustov, G.S. Pavlov and S.V. Chervonenko; Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee V.F. Shauro; V.V. Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections. The delegation members visited the editorial offices of PRAVDA and the journal KOMMUNIST, the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow's Leninskiy CPSU Raykom.

The delegation of leading workers from the COPWE Central Committee expressed heartfelt gratitude for the opportunity to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience in different fields.

U.S. ROLE IN NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION VIEWED

LD231944 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Kolesnikov writes:

Alan Romberg, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, has called the Somoza goons who have crossed into Nicaraguan territory from Honduras an "independent nationalist" opposition to the Sandinist government. The epithets applied by the official to the counter-revolutionary rabble are nothing new. Many other representives of the Reagan administration refer to the Somoza bandits as "patriots" and "champions of democratic changes" in Nicaragua. These words are applied to those who perpetrate piratic raids on Nicaraguan territory, mercilessly kill farmers and activists of the people's government and engage in pillage and violence. What all this amounts to is appalling cynicism institutionalized as state policy.

It is no change [as received] that Washington sympathizes with the remnants of the Somoza followers. Even before assuming office Ronald Reagan had frankly stated that the United States would do everything possible to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution and to overthrow the Sandinist government, pursuing a course of democratic change. Hardly had Reagan become installed in the White House when he launched a large-scale anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

A network of camps has been set up under the aegis of the CIA and the Pentagon in Honduras to train Somoza men in combat operations. Washington supplied them with up-to-date weaponry and made available to bandits transport planes and helicopters. Thousands of Somoza men are being trained at American bases in the United States.

Washington nurtures ferocious hatred for revolutionary Nicaragua and is doing everything within its power to restore in that country a puppet regime like the one which existed there during the rule of the criminal Somoza clan for over 40 years. At that time the United States was indeed lording it over in Nicaragua, shamelessly plundering the people and the natural resources of the country.

The decades of the rule of the Somoza family, installed in power with the help of U.S. Marines, spelled a terrible tragedy for the Nicaraguan people. According to figures released in 1976, even officially about 40,000 families in the country had no livelihood. On average 65 people out of every hundred could not read and write, whereas in the countryside illiteracy reached 90 per cent. There were neither schools nor hospitals in many areas.

Washington, however, closed its eyes to such "trifles." The White House nostalgically recalls today the time when Somoza's Nicaragua followed obediently in the wake of the United States, when an act of aggression against socialist Cuba was being prepared in its territory and when Nicaraguan paper money featured a portrait of a U.S. ambassador. The U.S. Administration does not want to and cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the clock cannot be turned back and that the Nicaraguan people did not win freedom in armed struggle only to allow imperialism to restore a reactionary regime in the country.

Nicaragua is not alone, its heroic people have on their side the entire progressive mankind. Millions declare today with renewed vigour. "No to American aggression!" "Hands of Nicaragua!"

U.S. Supplying Chemical Weapons

LD232109 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Managua March 23 TASS -- The United States has supplied the groupings sent by the CIA into Nicaraguan territory with chemical weapons.

The local mass media report that fighters of the Sandinist people's army have captured from bandits chemical grenades with nerve gas and gas masks the Somoza men received from the CIA. Just as during the criminal war in Vietnam, the United States tries to use the armed venture against Nicaragua to test barbarous tools of death produced by American munitions plants.

U.S. Backs Intervention

LD232301 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[From the VREMYA newscast; commentary by writer (Genrikh Borovik)]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Something planned a long time ago has now happened. In Washington the order for intervention by mercenaries against Nicaragua has been given. How could it be otherwise? Why did Washington, having lost all its sense of humor, try to persuade the citizens of its huge country that tiny Nicaragua had turned into a superpower in Central America and was threatening the security of the United States? Why did President Reagan scare fellow citizens by saying that the distance from Managua to Houston is closer than from Houston to Washington, evidently being sure that his fellow citizens are conversant with political geography? Why have American warships held maneuvers off the shores of Nicaragua several times in the past few months, each warship having a crew strength and water displacement significantly the entire Nicaraguan Navy, which consists of a few launches? Why, finally, have fugitive Somoza followers been training for the past 2 years in the states of Florida and California?

Last Spring, when this became known, I phoned the U.S. State Department and Justice Department to ask whether the United States was not violating international law by training bands of interventionists and terrorists against a country which is a member of the United Nations, and received a sterotyped reply which is recorded on my tape recorder: While they are training, they are not violating anything, but if they attack or kill anyone from the other side, that is quite another matter.

Right now, evidently, that "quite another matter" has arrived, for the order for the invasion has been given, and moreover without any hesitation or reflection. The mercenaries have crossed the frontier and blood has been shed.

Nicaraguan mothers have placed around the neck of their children amulets which they wore back in the times of the bloody Somoza -- a cartridge on a thread, symbolizing the son's fatal bullet, so that he does not get another one. Unfortunately, Washington has stockpiled for each Nicaraguan considerably more than one bullet.

You can predict precisely how events will develop in the future. Some official in Washington, with a seductive smile, will announce -- and has already announced, according to reports -- that the United States has nothing to do with the invasion, although it does sympathize with the patriots of Nicaragua who want to overthrow the communist regime in Managua organized by Moscow and Havana, Then will come the defeat of these mercenaries -- we are sure of that, and fresh details will become known about how crudely and sordidly the CIA, the White House and other organizations sympathizing with democracy prepared the bloody invasion. After all, the routed Somoza followers will of course include some who feel offended because they will consider they have been badly paid. There is no mystique about this prediction, it is based on the lessons of history. This scenario was played against Cuba, Guatemala, against Chile and against the Dominican Republic. In Guatemala, Chile and the Dominican Republic, unfortunately, the CIA gained the upper hand. In Cuba it was thwarted and in Nicaragua it will be thwarted, too.

One more detail. The landing against Cuba, 21 years ago, was mounted by the CIA from the territory of Nicaragua. Now the interventionists have entered Nicaragua from the territory of Honduras. It would be interesting to know from where they will send interventionists to Honduras or, say, to El Salvador, when there, too, the people at last liberate themselves from the fascist dictatorship fostered by Washington.

CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE MILITARY GOAL 'SMOKESCREEN'

LD232036 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ye. Menkes reports: The armed incursion by Somoza gangs into Nicaragua is a logical development of the Reagan administration's "Caribbean initiative", which is designed to cover up Washington's interventionist, aggressive aims in Central America and the Caribbean.

As is known, this "initiative" provides first of all for military aid to the dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala and Honduras. Many people, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, regard it as a smokescreen concealing the Reagan administration's strategic military goals. The paper said that nearly half the aid went to El Salvador, a country which does not even have a Caribbean coast. According to the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. military aid to Hondruas, from whose territory the Somoza gangs launched their thrust into Nicaragua, trebled in 1982.

Many people in Central America came out against the "Caribbean initiative" immediately after it was proclaimed, A. Ramos, a representative of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, told the TASS correspondent it became clear at once to all those who watched closely U.S. policy in Central America that this is an openly neo-colonialist program designed to subordinate the countries of the region to U.S. interests, A. Ramos said (?further). The current turn of developments only confirms the correctness of this appraisal. To keep the pro-American dictatorial regimes in power and to perpetuate U.S. monopolies' domination in the economies of Caribbean countries -- such are the real goals of this program.

The armed provocation against Nicaragua and sharp increase in U.S. military support to the bloody Salvadoran regime and the other undemocratic dictatorships are links in the same chain. By announcing program of "aid" to Central America like its "Caribbean initiative", the U.S. Administration only seeks to cover up its striving to foil progressive changes in the region at all cost.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISMISSED; OTHER REPRIMANDED

PM231051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Vasilyev: "Vase With a Portrait," under the rubric "With a Satirical Pen"]

[Text] The strains of festive melodies wafted from the banquet hall. The speeches were interrupted by warm applause. Particularly moving was the moment when they brought into the hall a porcelain vase decorated with a portrait.... What was happening in the respectable institution's reception rooms? Perhaps they were honoring a foreign delegation after a successful exchange of experience or participants in a rally of leading production workers?

Nothing of the kind. It was simply Anatoliy Maksimovich Yershov celebrating his 50th birthday. Modestly, but tastefully. For the banquet hall's client was more than respectable -- the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, where the birthday celebrant held the post of first deputy minister.

The celebration of the event, let us note, began long before the banquet. The deputy minister's assistant had been dealing with it, compiling a schedule for people calling on the birthday celebrant. One after the other the well-wishers filed up to the doors with the official nameplate: Leaders of subdivisions of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the enterprises and organizations under its jurisdiction, and also leading workers from several ministries and central departments turned up in droves.

Let us note that the guests did not come emptyhanded either to the office or to the festive table. And that was only half the story, for the gifts were paid for not for their own pockets but at the state's expense. In addition, skilled plant workers had produced many of the presents during working hours using stock materials and state machine tools and equipment. They included working models of complex industrial units and traditional writing sets equipped, it is true, in keeping with the spirit of our electronic age, with built-in clocks and calculators, and unique items made of glass and stainless steel....

But the Uzbektekstilmash association which operates within the system of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances possibly surpassed all the rest. It was the delegates from this association which presented the eminent leader with a moving address and the above-mentioned vase, worth R302. With a portrait of A.M. Yershov himself.

The magnitude of the celebrations could not fail to attract attention. Here it emerged that the birthday celebrant was accustomed to living in style. He acquired a plot of land on which, using materials illegally obtained at the Vytegora Interkolkhoz forestry establishment, he erected a dacha with mansard and a fireplace which used up tens of cubic meters of high-quality timber and hundreds of kilograms of scarce galvanized iron.

Yershov did not develop all callouses at the dacha construction site. The logs were laid by workers from departments under his jurisdiction and the loads were carried on transport under his jurisdiction. And a powerful Kraz truck from the Leningrad printing machinery plant toiled along the Leningrad-Vologda-Moscow-Volodga-Leningrad route.

Attending to his own concerns obviously prevented him from performing his official duties. Yershov displayed no activeness at all in resolving the task facing the sector. Although responsible for the organization of production within the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, he showed little concern for the ministry's fulfillment of the Food Program targets or the development of consumer goods production.

Production capacities at many of the ministry's enterprises are being used unsatisfactorily, and questions of production specialization are being resolved only slowly, although a special resolution highlighted these major shortcomings back in July 1982.

Where there should have been efficiency, organizational initiative and purposefulness, Yershov displayed arrogance, conceit, tactlessness, and rudeness in his dealings with people.

The CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee severely reprimanded A.M. Yershov and endorsed his card for violating party ethics and abusing his official position for selfish purposes. He has been dismissed from his post. The CPSU Central Committee's Party Control committee has admonished I.I. Pudkov, USSR minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, and I.K. Terkovskiy, former secretary of the ministry party committee, for their unprincipled attitude toward the former first deputy minister's incorrect actions.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES LABOR EXPERIMENT

LD220316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on the conducting in 1983-85 of an experiment to improve the labor payments of workers in design and technological organizations and subunits forming part of the Zhdanov Izhorskiy Zavod, Metallicheskiy Zavod, Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, Kirov Elektrosila and Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod production associations in Leningrad. The experiment has the aim of raising the responsibility and material incentives of workers in the design and technological services of these associations; raising the technical level and quality of development work; reducing the amount of metal, labor and power used in production; and getting a greater amount of work done by fewer personnel.

OBSERVANCE OF LABOR LEGISLATION IN USSR DESCRIBED

LD231323 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Protecting Workers' rights" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Donetsk March 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Tagunov writes:

Although Antoliy Nikolayev is manager of an advanced plant, he has been fined. The fine has been imposed on the manager of the building parts plant in Donetsk, the Ukraine, by the labour legislation inspection, which decided that his actions constituted a breach of Soviet labour legislation. Stocker Maria Demchenko, dismissed by him without the consent of the trade union committee of the plant, has been restored in her job and average wages for the period of her forced absenteism have been paid to her at the expense of the manager.

"Observance of compliance with labor legislation is a major function of the Soviet trade unions," Vadim Bondarenko, the chief labour legislation inspector of the Donetsk territorial council of trade unions, says. "The labour legislation inspection set up in the USSR way back in 1918 is coping successfully with this task. Using the extensive powers given it by the state, it wages an uncompromising struggle against those who impinge upon Soviet labour legislation."

The prescriptions of labour legislation inspectors are a must for all managers, from shop superintendent to plant manager, Vadim Bondarenko stresses. Of course, studying the reasons which give rise to breaches of legislation, we prefer preventive measures to punishment. Physicians say that it is easier to prevent disease than to cure it. That is why labour legislation inspectors jointly with trade union organizations carry out on a regular basis comprehensive check-ups in Donbass, a major Soviet industrial region where more than 700 mines, plants, and factories operate. The analysis of their findings makes it possible to uncover typical reasons for conflict situations and therefore to prevent them.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON LAW AND ORDER

PM171651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Public Order"]

[Text] Soviet people are working persistently, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Our tasks are complex and large-scale. Their successful implementation demands creative initiative, discipline, and responsibility and the fulfillment by everybody of their civic duty. The remark of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that "any violations of party, state, and labor discipline must be combated more resolutely" was received with full understanding everywhere.

In the overall complex of measures being carried out by the party and government to develop the country's national economy, the role of further strengthening organization and public order is great. In this context a feature of the current times is significant -- Soviet people's ardent support for the initiative by the collectives of leading Moscow enterprises, who have developed a patriotic movement to further strengthen discipline, law, and order and step up the struggle against antisocial phenomena. A healthy atmosphere must reign in our society, in each of its cells, and laws and rules of socialist communal life must be strictly observed.

An important role in instilling in Soviet citizens a respectful attitude toward the law and the observance of the norms of communist morality belongs to law enforcement bodies. They above all are responsible to the party and the people for the state of law and order in the country. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet people have a right to demand from organs of justice, the courts, the prosecutor's office, and the militia that their work be as efficient as possible, that each crime be properly investigated, and that the culprits be duly punished.

In recent years much has been done to prevent offenses. Public order has strengthened in many cities and villages. There are dozens and hundreds of population centers where offenses have not been committed for a number of years. The majority of law enforcement body personnel fulfill their duty to the Soviet people with honor, stand guard vigilantly over the interests of the state, and protect citizens' rights and freedoms.

To ensure that public order strengthens steadily and the efficiency of the work of law enforcement bodies increases, the style and methods of their work must be improved in the spirit of the decisions of the party Central Committee November (1982) plenum. They are called upon to work today more skillfully, with a sense of increased responsibility. The stronger the links of the militia, courts, and prosecutor's office with the public, and the more the broad masses of the working people take part in maintaining law and order, the greater the efficiency of their work.

The patrol post service has a great role in further safeguarding law and order in streets and in public places. Its structure has been changed lately, making it possible to increase the number of militia personnel on patrol service in commuter trains, urban transport, the working people's mass recreation zones, streets, and other public places, particularly in the evenings.

Recently the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs collegium examined and adopted specific measures to improve the work of precinct militia inspectors with a view to raising their role in maintaining public order in their assigned precincts and strengthening their links with the Volunteer People's Militia and the population, as well as with public organizations at places of residence.

At the same time it must be noted that quite a few serious omissions exist in the work of law enforcement bodies, which is giving rise to just criticism from citizens.

Individual militia and prosecutor's office staffers tolerate red tape in investigations, reconcile themselves to some crimes remaining unexposed, and do not always react promptly and properly to signals about hooliganism, thefts, and misappropriation. Complaints about this have been received from citizens in Pavlodar, Riga, Gorkiy, Zhdanov, Saratov, Tashkent, and a number of other places. The appropriate conclusions are now being drawn from them.

In its resolution "On Improving Work to Maintain Law and Order and Step up the Struggle Against Crime" the CPSU Central Committee indicated that party committees are called upon to strengthen control over the work of law enforcement bodies, to reinforce them with cadres, and to increase the role of primary party organizations in their ideological tempering. It is necessary to increase in every possible way the militancy in internal affairs organ party organizations and to seek active participation by Communists in the discussion of all vital questions of maintenance of law and order and in the elaboration and implementation of specific solutions.

An important duty of local party committees is to systematically examine questions of maintaining law and order and combating crime, together with law enforcement bodies, on the basis of profound analysis and in a spirit of party exactingness, to outline ways to improve this work and raise its efficiency, and to constantly coordinate the efforts of state and public organizations in the struggle against crime and in crime prevention work.

We are faced with the task of stepping up the work of public points for the maintenance of order, People's Volunteer Militia squads and Comrades' Courts. Every leading worker, Communist, and Komsomol member must be an example of moral purity and observance of the law and a fighter for exemplary order.

The role and responsibility of local soviets and of every deputy for strengthening legality and law and order must be increased. A great role in this must be played by labor collectives and enterprise leaders, who bear personal responsibility for the state of discipline and order within the collective. While stepping up public and legal influence on drunkards, effective measures to prevent alcoholism must be adopted. More attention must be paid to work with adolescents. This is particularly fruitful when it is carried out individually and experienced mentors are involved.

The protection of state interests and of the legitimate rights of citizens, and the elimination of crime is a nationwide concern. May exemplary public order be established in every city and village!

PURGE FOLLOWS PRAVDA EXPOSURES ON CHECHEN ASSR

PM161007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed "People's Control Page" report under the rubric "Following Criticism": "Challenge"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published 24 February in PRAVDA's previous "People's Control Page." It described serious shortcomings in the work of the "Grozgiproselkhozstroy" Planning Institute and abuses by R. Soltamakov, its director, who enjoyed the protection of certain local organ leaders.

As A. Vlasov, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush Party Obkom, reports, the article "Challenge" was examined at a session of the CPSU obkom bureau and found to be correct. The obkom bureau decided that R. Soltamakov, former director of the "Grozgiproselkhozstroy" Institute, should be expelled from the CPSU for flagrant violation of establishment [shtatnyy] and financial discipline, distortion of data, abuses, and unsatisfactory leadership of the institute.

CPSU Member Yu. Geroyev was reprimanded for failure to show an approach, prevarication during examination of the materials of a check on the institute's work, and protection of violators of party and state discipline. He was relieved of his duties as chief of the CPSU Obkom construction section. L. Magomadov, CPSU Obkom second secretary, was reprimanded for showing a lack of principle when examining working people's complaints concerning the institute's work, gross mistakes, and violation of the requirements of the rules when examining the Oktyabrskiy Raykom's proposal to institute proceedings against R. Soltamakov.

CPSU member T. Didigov, first deputy chairman of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR Council of Ministers, was reprimanded and had his record card endorsed for showing complacency toward shortcomings in the institute's work and failing to take appropriate measures in line with people's control materials. A CPSU Obkom party commission was assigned to examine and submit proposals on the responsibility of individuals who have illegally obtained apartments, orchard plots, and construction materials allocated to the institute.

The CPSU obkom bureau drew the attention of the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs to the need for the most resolute struggle to strengthen discipline.

ANDROPOV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN POSTOVALOV OBITUARY

PM231141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed Obituary of Sergey Osipovich Postovalov]

[Excerpts] Sergey Osipovich Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's, Party Control Committee died 17 March 1983 in his 76th year after a serious illness.

A loyal son of the Communist Party who selflessly served its cause for over 50 years has departed this life.

S.O. Postovalov was born in the village of Kislyanskiy, Yurgamyshskiy Rayon, Kurgana Oblast, and began his career as a youngster in an agricultural artel.

At the 19th through 22d CPSU Congresses S.O. Postovalov was elected a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and he was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of three convocations.

Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.Ya. Pelske, K.U. Chernenko, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, I.S. Gustov, G.S. Pavlov, N.A. Petrovichev, K.M. Bogulyubov, A.A. Kandrenkov, V.S. Makarenko, V.S. Murakhovskiy, A.T. Kosarev, I.F. Kosov, M.K. Lazurenko, K.V. Lebedev, P.G. Makeyeva, V.M. Pereudin, V.F. Pikina, N.N. Tartyshev, A.P. Lushchikov.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUMS MEET

RSFSR, 16 Mar

LD161354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. It discussed the question of the work of the soviet of people's deputies of Ulyanovsk Oblast in strengthening labor discipline in the light of the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. A report was presented by Bolshov, chairman of the oblispolkom. The question of the organizational work of local soviets of people's deputies of the RSFSR in 1982 and several other questions of the state life of the republic were also examined. The session was conducted by Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Armenian Session

GF221819 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 25 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A periodic session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held.

The presidium reviewed the tasks of the people's deputies council and considered furthering friendship and cooperation among the USSR peoples and the international education of the workers. It also reviewed the means of fulfilling the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted on 12 January 1983 and established a plan for measures. Comrade B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the session.

The presidium adopted a decision on the rational usage of bread and made corresponding recommendations to the executive committees of the local councils.

The session also heard the address of G.A. Martirosyan, chairman of the People's Control Committee, on the activities of the committee in 1982.

On the basis of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress and means and recommendations pointed out by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his speeches, it was recommended that the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee concentrate its attention and efforts on the main issues of the republic's socioeconomic development; productively organize the control work regarding the fulfillment of the 3d year plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan period; secure the maximum productivity of check-ups; eliminate the discovered mistakes and their reasons and pay particular attention to strengthening state, implementation and labor discipline in all locations.

The session also reviewed the activity and organization work of the local councils in 1982 and other issues and adopted corresponding decrees and decisions.

Turkmen Supreme Soviet

GF240656 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Yazkuliyev, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired a meeting of the presidium. The meeting discussed a proposal, submitted by the industry, transport, and communications commission of the Supreme Soviet, on the work of the republic's Cotton-Cleaning Industry Ministry for the economic and rational use of raw materials and energy resources in light of the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. (Iyazna), chairman of the commission and [name indistinct], first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented reports.

The presidium noted that the unions and enterprises of the Cotton-Cleaning Industry Ministry have made positive efforts to improve the use of raw materials, fuel, and other material resources. These efforts helped in producing 19,600 tons of cotton fibers, (?21,000) tons of cotton [word indistinct] during 1982, and in increasing labor productivity by 4.5 percent. However, the overall work of the ministry and its enterprises has not yet met the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the other decisions of the party and government on the questions of economical use of materials and fuel resources.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted the recommendations specified by the commission which are aimed at eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the republic's Cotton-Cleaning Industry Ministry and at making better use of raw materials and energy resources.

The presidium discussed other questions and adopted corresponding resolutions on them. Comrade (?Shmidt), member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Annayev and Khar'kov, members of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments participated in the discussion of the agenda.

UZBEK CP CC BUREAU HOLDS REGULAR MEETING

GF231426 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Summary] During the regular meeting of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, reports were presented by [name indistinct], Uzbek deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Urkinbayev, Uzbek minister of agriculture; Usmanov, Uzbek minister of cotton cleaning industry; Dzhurabekov, Uzbek minister of land reclamation and water resources; and others on the preparedness for the spring sowing and the beginning of the field work. The meeting pointed out some shortcomings and drew the attention to the necessity of eliminating them.

The Bureau adopted the plan of the agricultural development of the Uzbek SSR during 1983 as specified by the republic's Council of Ministers. It analyzed measures for developing agricultural and livestock production. The Bureau discussed the question of strengthening the organizational work in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and production enterprises.

The Bureau reviewed a number of questions on further strengthening the party organizational work for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A report on the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs was heard. Corresponding resolutions were adopted in this regard. The Bureau discussed the question of further developing the work of the Uzbek Construction Ministry.

LATE REPORT: GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW APPOINTMENT

LD241600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON FARM CONTRACTS

PM221133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Broad Scope for the Collective Contract in the Countryside"]

[Text] Belgorod, 19 Mar -- Tasks to step up organizational work connected with the introduction of the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production in the light of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's requirements were discussed 18-19 March at an all-union conference in Belgorod. Taking part were secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic ministers of agriculture, and the leaders of a number of agroindustrial complexes and collectives working under financial autonomy conditions.

The conference was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

The CPSU Central Committee recently examined the question of intensifying organizational work on the introduction of the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, he noted. This attests to the great significance which the Central Committee attaches to the progressive form of organizing and paying labor in enhancing the efficiency of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and consolidating discipline and autonomous financing.

The 26th CPSU Congress, as is well known, set great and crucial tasks for increasing production output in the agricultural field. In this connection the following questions are raised particularly acutely: how to increase the yield of the fields and the productivity of stockraising, how to increase the return on capital investments in agriculture, how to make our work more effective and fruitful, and how to accelerate the tempo of our advance and achieve the unconditonal fulfillment of the projected plans and targets?

The answers to these questions are contained in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial session to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and in his article in the journal KOMMUNIST marking the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx' birth.

Their main content consists in the message that new impetus must be given to our activity on all avenues of economic and cultural building. It is essential to create conditions -- economic and organizational -- to stimulate high-quality and productive work, initiative and resourcefulness; to enhance responsibility for observance of the interests of the whole state and the whole people; and to struggle resolutely against any violations of party, state, or labor discipline.

This year is the first in which the organizational and economic measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum begin to operate in full. The management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex is improving, the economic mechanism is being polished, and the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are strengthening.

Under the new conditions of economic management fundamentally different approaches are also needed for production organization and particularly, work payment. The key to the solution of this problem, M.S. Gorbachev stressed, is the speediest introduction of autonomous financing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the introduction of forms of work organization and incentives directly dependent on end results.

The use of the collective contract is one important means of resolving the problem.

The many years of practice of subdivisions working on collective contracts shows that, under identical conditions, they regularly obtain 20-30 percent more output per unit area. In these collectives labor productivity is considerably higher, output prime cost is lower, and consequently return on investments is far better. The main role here is played by workers' individual interest not in the volume of individual types of work performed, as is the case with piece-rate payment, but in the end result -- in obtaining the greatest quantity of high-quality output.

The collective contract in the team, link, or stockraising unit is the most complete form of interfarm financially autonomous economic relationship based on the mutual interest of the contractor (team, stockraising, unit, or link) which carries out the order of the client (sovkhoz or kolkhoz leadership) in producing a large final quantity of output. Here a numerically small collective undertakes to obtain the quantity of output determined by the contract while the farm leadership undertakes to supply the collective promptly with the necessary production resources and conditions for the successful solution of this task, and to pay for the output produced in accordance with preset terms and assessments.

M.S. Gorbachev cited a number of examples of the work results of production subdivisions using the collective contract. In teams, links, and other subdivisions working on a collective contract workers' individual interests and the interests of the collective as a whole are successfully combined with the overall tasks of the farm in increasing production output. Through the labor collective workers and kolkhoz members are involved in managing the farm's affairs, take part in the discussion of production questions, and determine themselves the procedure for paying work in their subdivision.

In collectives formed on a voluntary basis labor discipline is strong, mutual exactingness and responsibility are formed, and the attitude to work is changed. Financially autonomous subdivisions consider expenditure better, safeguard funds, fuel, and other materials and spend them economically. The collective contract prompts workers to study constantly, to raise their qualifications, and master economic knowledge. Young people are more eager to come to work more rapidly acquire qualifications and the necessary production skills, and are more likely to stay in the countryside.

In assessing the experience accumulated, the speaker stressed that the collective contract is effective in the production of virtually any type of agricultural output. By comparison with piece-rate payment, the contract method in all cases ensures that the highest end results are obtained. Under present conditions this is the most acceptable means of intensifying the link between material incentives for kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and the results of their labor -- an understandable and effective form of autonomous financing.

In agriculture now favorable objective preconditions are forming for the extensive dissemination of the team-link contract. In this respect particular significance attaches to consolidating the kolkhozes and sovkhozes' material and technical base of the increasing energy supply per worker.

The technical equipment of most farms, and above all their provision with various classes of tractors, has now reached a level where a real opportunity has been created for assigning them to comparatively small labor collectives to use in field work mainly within the boundaries of established crop rotations, without frequent maneuvering over the entire farm.

Increased qualifications, and cultural and technical standards among rural workers are an important prerequisite for the dissemination of the team-link contract. In terms of his general and specialized education today's machine operator is trained not only to carry out executive orders -- tasks for specific operations -- but also for active participation in the management of production processes within the boundaries of the primary subdivisions.

The objective need to democratize management conditioned by the features of the sector is supplemented by the possibility of pooling (integrating) executive and managerial functions in numerically small financially autonomous teams and links staffed with skilled workers.

Progress in technology and equipment, the development of the main production force -- manpower -- and the improvement of general educational and qualification standards, the improvement of economic relations and in particular of intrafarm distribution relations together all constitute important objective prerequisites for broader dissemination of the collective contract.

Finally, for the effective work of the contracting collectives it is important to observe the requirements of optimal management. The main thing here is to grant autonomy in resolving a wide range of questions. It is well known that the best results are achieved through a proprietorial attitude to land and other resources. But the feeling of being the proprietor does not arise of its own accord as a result of introducing the collective contract. It develops on the basis of the workers' active participation in production management. The expansion of contracting collectives' rights in taking managerial decisions is a very important condition for enhancing efficiency and developing labor activeness and initiative.

On the basis of self-administration, contracting subdivisions can resolve questions of staffing the collective, and choosing their own leader and the social organ of self-management -- the link or team council. Contracting collectives must be given broader rights to amend technology in consideration of changing weather conditions and in organizing production and labor as a whole. They can elaborate independently the methods for advancing and distributing collective wages.

It is essential to pay attention to the legal drafting of economic relations between contracting collectives and the administration of enterprises and collectives of other subdivisions and their mutual rights and duties. In this respect great significance attaches to the constant improvement of practice in concluding contract agreements and monitoring their strict observance.

Despite the obvious advantages of this progressive form of work organization and payment, the collective contract is so far being introduced too slowly and not on the necessary scale, the speaker noted. The introduction of the collective contract requires the leading cadres of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agricultural organs to carry out more thoughtful planning and economic analysis, to improve the overall standard of production management and organization, to observe manufacturing discipline strictly, and to accelerate and substantially improve the work of the economic services.

But this requirement is not always fulfilled. The restructuring of the activity of technical, planning, economic, and accounting services is lagging behind. Many farm leaders and specialists are failing to initiate the introduction of the collective contract. This situation is connected not only with the fact that they are accustomed to existing forms and methods of production organization and work payment, but also with their underestimation of the importance of the matter.

In a number of places the staffing of labor collectives is treated only formally. In organizing these subdivisions the principle of voluntariness is violated. Frequently no account is taken of workers' opinions in determining the procedure for remunerating work and awarding bonuses. Frequently kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders fail to fulfill their contract commitments and divert people to other sectors.

Many farms are unjustifiably enthralled by all sorts of material incentives to workers for performing individual operations -- sowing, interrow cultivation, harvesting, and others -- without linking payment to end results. Here the overall piece-work wage is sometimes higher than for workers under a collective contract.

The difference is particularly tangible in years with unfavorable weather conditions. Although achieving better results than subunits on piece-work rates, some collectives working under contract receive lower wages. The effectiveness of the contract is also reduced by the use of the leveling principle in distributing total wages. All this causes instability in contracting subdivisions and is most frequently the reason for their disintegration.

The formation of agroindustrial associations, the consolidation of the rayon management echelon, the intensification of links between all agroindustrial complex enterprises, and the economic activity of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are creating favorable conditions for the extensive introduction of the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

The introduction of the collective contract should now be one of the important avenues of the practical activity of agricultural ministries and departments, agricultural scientific research institutions, and trade union organs. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, in conjunction with the AUCCTU and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must galvanize work on organizing the introduction of the collective contract, investigate more deeply the state of affairs locally, give effective help to farm leaders and specialists, and involve scientific research institution and sectors scientific labor organization centers more widely in resolving these tasks.

In introducing the collective contract, in the opinion of scientists and specialists, it is important to ensure a number of fundamental requirements:

Voluntariness in forming permanent labor collectives (teams, detachments, and links) and the granting of full autonomy to them in performing production tasks;

The allocation, as a rule for a long period, of a crop rotation or a selection of crops, agricultural equipment, animals and poultry to the contracting collectives for the maximum employment of their members on contract work, if possible throughout the year;

The assignment to contracting subdivisions of economically validated financially autonomous targets taking account of production levels reached and of progressive norms for the expenditure of raw and semifinished materials, fodder, fertilizers, and other resources and the ensuring of proper accounting;

Payment for work in accordance with assessments which are tabled for a number of years and which are increased, or increase progressively; for productivity depending on the level of yield of agricultural crops and livestock productivity; and on the terms for awarding bonuses for increasing labor productivity and production output, improving its quality, and reducing prime cost;

The guaranteeing of work payment in years of poor harvests by computing wage rates for the volume of work performed;

The system of incentive payments for end output should be extremely simple and easily understood and should provide for a substantial proportion of additional payments and bonuses in the worker's total wages.

The fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the Food Program, and the transfer of economic management to new principles require from party committees and primary party organizations a much higher standard of organizational and ideological work in rural areas and enhancement of its effectiveness and its results.

Now it is especially important to concentrate attention on direct work within the labor collectives and to cultivate in every worker a high sense of responsibility for the development of social production, the effective utilization of land, machinery, and other resources and the attainment of the best possible end results.

It has been proved by practice that many progressive initiatives are actively disseminated and produce the desired effect especially when they are seriously supported by party raykoms and primary party organizations. This applies directly to the introduction of collective contracts. Evidence of this can be seen in the experience of Bashtanskiy Raykom, Nikolayev Oblast; Millerovskiy Raykom, Rostov Oblast; Belgorodskiy Raykom, Belgorod Oblast; Balakovskiy Raykom, Saratov Oblast; and Glazunovskiy Raykom, Orel Oblast. In these places the organizing role of party raykoms has been decisively significant in ensuring the broad introduction of collective contracts in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

The CPSU Central Committee approves and supports such experience. It is necessary to organize training for leadership cadres everywhere in mastering the fundamentals of economics and management under the conditions of the application of collective contracts and to increase their responsibility for the introduction and strict observance of the principles of work under contract. This year must see the beginning of the stage of mass introduction of collective contracts so that during the 11th 5-Year Plan period this progressive form of labor organization and incentives becomes the firmly established practice of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to deal with several aspects of current work. In 1983 agricultural workers have to accomplish some extremely strenuous targets for output and purchases of grain, meat, milk, sugar beets, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. In comparison with last year it is necessary to ensure significant increases in all these products and especially in the output and purchases of grain, sugar beets, sunflower, milk, and meat. The potential for this is much greater now.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers are giving constant attention to the development of livestock breeding and the growth of its productivity. These questions are being monitored and the necessary assistance given to local organs on a day-to-day basis in resolving emerging problems.

Livestock breeding has now entered its most crucial period: Wintering is almost over. The main thing is to galvanize work on enhancing animal productivity and on comprehensive preparations for transition to the pasturing of livestock.

The party Central Committee considers that comprehensive and proper preparation and performance of the spring sowing is a most important economic and political campaign, and attaches special significance to this matter as a decisive factor in the struggle for high yields and for successful fulfillment of the Food Program. This is evidenced by the fact that over the last 3 months questions of readiness for the spring have been repeatedly examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes today have at their disposal everything they need for successfully completing the sowing campaign. But in order to ensure completely the planned yields of grains, fodder, and other products, this year's spring sowing campaign requires high standards of organization and efficiency as well as energetic and coordinated work by machine operators, leaders, and experts on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agroindustrial enterprises and by workers in all enterprises and organizations serving the rural areas. This is a guarantee of our successes.

The speaker drew special attention to the timely, high-quality implementation of the entire range of measures suggested by scientifically substantiated zonal systems of agriculture, to the strict observance of agricultural crop cultivation technologies, and to the effective utilization of reclaimed lands and chemicalization facilities.

M.S. Gorbachev said in conclusion that all practical work on the fulfillment of this year's plans for increasing the output and purchases of agricultural produce must be constantly collated with the Food Program, as required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

A.I. Iyevlev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture; V.Ya. Gorin, chairman of the Frunze Kolkhoz, Belgorodskiy Rayon, Belgorod Oblast; T.N. Konovalova, first secretary of Glazunovskiy CPSU Raykom, Orel Oblast; L.Ya. Shlemin, team leader from the Pobeda Kolkhoz, Berezanskiy Rayon, Nikolayev Oblast; V.P. Nikopov, RSFSR minister of agriculture; and others stressed in their speeches that the widespread introduction of collective contracts would help in the effective and rational utilization of land, equipment, and all material resources and capital investment in agriculture, as well as in the boosting of cadres' responsibility for the strengthening of discipline. The financially autonomous subunits, the speakers stressed, will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the Food Program.

Taking part in the work of the conference were N.Ye. Kruchina, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; A.A. Goltsov, USSR first deputy minister of agriculture; L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Kozlov, secretary of the AUCCTU; A.A. Nikonov, first vice president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; N.K. Dolgushkin, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; executives from the CPSU Central Committee and from central ministries and departments; and representatives from the press, radio, and television.

During his stay in Belgorod Oblast, M.S. Gorbachev toured farms in Belgorodskiy and Rakityanskiy Rayons; visited livestock breeding farms, and sociocultural and consumer service establishments; and met with kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and specialists.

The issues discussed pertained to the successful completion of the wintering of livestock, the fulfillment of state plans and targets for the output and purchases of livestock products, and preparations for the spring sowing campaign. Special attention was given to the work of collectives on the principles of financial autonomy, the intensification of the regime of savings and thrift, the enhancement of the labor productivity and work quality, the fuller utilization of existing reserves and potential for r ising the output of livestock products, increased return on capital investment, and the reduction of production costs in fields and farms.

A talk was held with members of the Rakityanskiy Rayon agroindustrial association council -- leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of purchasing and processing enterprises and organizations.

They discussed questions of developing the initiative of new organs of management and enhancing the responsibility of an improving work coordination among all partners in the agroindustrial complex so as to attain high end results.

The contribution to be made by science to the further development of production was discussed during a meeting with the professorial and tutorial staff of the Belgorod agricultural institute.

M.S. Gorbachev met members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau. They discussed questions pertaining to the fulfillment of 1983 plans for the oblast's economic and social development. In Belgorod M.S. Gorbachev visited new construction sites and was familiarized with the organization of trade in industrial goods and foodstuffs. A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of Belgorod CPSU Obkom, and N.A. Surkov, chairman of the Oblispolkom, were with him during the tour.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES 10 MARCH OBKOM PLENUM

GF201848 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The further development of livestock production and the successful verification of the Food Program are two of the main trends of Communists and all the workers of Dzhizak Oblast which has placed great capabilities for a steep rise in the production of meat, milk, and eggs. This was referred to in the speeches by the participants in the obkom plenum held in Dzhizak on 10 March.

The plenum discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organizations for further developing livestock production through 1983-85 in light of the decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the decisions of the ninth plenum of Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. Dzhizak Obkom First Secretary Shagazatov presented a report.

The plenum pointed out that by the end of the 5-year plan period Dzhizak Oblast is required to increase the number of cattle and poultry and their productivity, and create a solid fodder base. It is supposed to increase the production of meat by 56 percent, milk by 40 percent, and eggs by 65 percent. To achieve these high targets it is necessary to lay emphasis on the industrialization of livestock, to use effectively allocated capital investments, to speed up the process of specialization and concentration in the industrial branches, and to improve the breeding of cattle and selection work.

The participants in the plenum expressed assurance that the communists and all the farmworkers of Dzhizak Oblast will further expand socialist emulation for the overfulfillment of plans during the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and will respond with the new labor achievements to the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress, the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the ninth plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. Sharav Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered an important speech at the plenum.

Tending cattle during winter months was successfully completed on the livestock farms of Kashkadarya Oblast. It was carried out in a more organized way than in the previous year. The oblast's livestock breeders are answering with deeds to the resolutions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and are striving to make an appropriate contribution to the Food Program. This was noted by the participants in the Kashkadar'ya Obkom plenum held on 10 March. The plenum discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organizations for further developing livestock production. The obkom's Second Secretary Golovachev presented a report.

The plenum adopted measures for further developing livestock production through 1983-85. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan period the production of meat in the oblast should be increased by 1.5 times, milk by 1.4 times, and eggs by 1.6 times. By then the number of cows, pigs, sheep, goats, and hens will greatly be increased. The annual fodder production by the end of the 5-year plan period is planned to double and will be increased to 650,000 fodder units. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the plenum.

What has already been achieved and what is supposed to be done in order to accomplish a considerable rise in the production of livestock products was the subject of the Surkhandar'ya Obkom plenum held on 10 March. Measures for the further development of livestock production in the oblast through 1982-85 in light of the resolutions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the ninth plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee were discussed. Obkom First Secretary Karimov presented a report.

The measures adopted by the plenum stressed the necessity of strengthening the fodder base. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan period over 11,000 hectares of newly cultivated land is planned in order to expand the production of fodder crops. A more expanded use of combined, repeated, and intermediate crops is planned to be introduced. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

The tasks for further developing livestock production in the oblast through 1982-85 in light of the resolutions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee were discussed by the participants in Bukhara Obkom plenum on 10 March.

The plenum adopted measures for further accelerating the development of livestock production in the oblast through 1982-85. It is planned by the end of the 5-year plan period to have increased the production of meat by 75 percent, milk by 55 percent, and eggs by 59 percent. Aytmuratov, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

The Capital Oblast of Uzbekistan can and has to increase the production of meat, milk, and eggs. This was noted during the Tashkent Obkom plenum held on 10 March. The plenum discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organizations for taking measures aimed at further developing livestock production in light of the demands of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. Obkom First Secretary Musakhanov presented a report.

It is planned by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan period to produce in the oblast 123,000 tons of meat, which means an increase of 45 percent in comparison with 1982; to produce 499,000 tons of milk which is an increase of 39 percent; and to produce 710 million eggs which is approximately 1.5 times more than that in 1982.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING HELD IN ASHKHABAD 21 MAR

GF231044 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad, 21 March -- An expanded meeting of the board of the Turkmen SSR Agriculture Ministry [word indistinct] leaders, leading experts of the ministries and departments, the economic staff of the agro-industrial complex, responsible workers of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held here. The meeting discussed the production and finance activities of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations during 1982 and the tasks during the third year of the 5-year plan.

Turkmen SSR Agriculture Minister Gurbanov presented a report. He noted during the meeting that in verification of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum [word indistinct] in the realization of the Food Program. Turkmenistan's farm workers fulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for the production of the fine-fiber cotton, grain, vegetables, melons, meat, milk, and many other kinds of agricultural products.

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Mishchenko and Charyyev, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Kuznetsov, Turkmen SSR deputy minister of agriculture. A resolution was adopted on the questions discussed.

AUTOMATIC RESEARCH PROBE LAUNCHED 23 MAR

LD231709 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union has launched today an automatic probe, Astron, in accordance with its space research program.

The probe is intended to conduct astrophysical studies of sources of space radiation in our galactic and outside it. It carries an ultraviolet telescope and a range of x-ray spectrometers.

French specialists have taken part in developing equipment for the ultraviolet telescope under a Soviet-French program of cooperation in studying space for peaceful purposes.

The probe has been put into a high elliptical orbit around the earth with the following parameters:

-- Maximum distance from earth surface (in apogee) -- 200,000 kilometers;

-- Minimum distance from earth surface (in perigee) -- 2,000 kilometers;

-- Inclination of the orbit -- 51.5 degrees;

-- Period of revolution -- 98 hours.

In addition to research equipment, the station carries a selfcontained control system; a radio system for the accurate measurement of the characteristics of the orbit; and a radio telemetry system to send research information back to earth.

The equipment aboard the probe operates normally. The ground facilities of the control and measurement complex of the Soviet Union are processing the incoming information.

Romanov Describes Probe

LD232156 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksandr Romanov writes:

Two hundred thousand kilometers above the earth -- this is the highest point in the orbit of the "Astron" space observatory launched into space by a booster on March 23.

Before the start of the "Astron" automatic station I had the chance to see it in the designing office and to talk with scientists Aleksandr Boyarchuk and Vladimir Kurt.

The space observatory is striking for its size and the unusual compactness of its systems. On a small but massive foundation, housing the energy part and flight control systems of the apparatus weighing over 3.5 tons, there rests a five-meter-long cylinder with a diameter of over 80 centimeters. This is a telescope developed in the Crimea astrophysical observatory. The weight of the instrument is around 400 kilograms, and the diameter of the main mirror -- 800 mm.

The scientific and technical basis of "Astron", whose revolution around the earth takes 98 hours, includes an ultraviolet telescope and a set of x-ray spectrometers. They can receive information about stars with feeble irradiation and about superpowerful quasars and pulsars the frequency of whose flares is over six thousand a second.

According to specialists the unique telescope will help study processes at work in the star crowns where temperatures are within the 1 to 10 (?million) degrees range. French specialists took part in developing equipment for the ultraviolet telescope.

The chief object of study in this experiment of Soviet scientists is the constellation of Taurus. The constellation includes two dispersed stellar concentrations and a crab-like nebula with a pulsar -- a powerful source of radio-x-ray irradiation.

Scientists hope to learn more of the stars' chemical composition, temperature, and density, about the disappearance of matter from the surface of the stars, and about the existence or lack of electric and magnetic fields.

SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE HOSTS MARX MEETING

PM231201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Devoted to K. Marx"]

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the 165th anniversary of K. Marx' birth and the centenary of his death has been held in Moscow at the Institute of Social Sciences.

The conference was addressed by H. Wolf, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the SED Central Committee's higher party school; L. Pavon, rector of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee's higher national party school; M. Duarte, director of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's national party school; V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; Yu.N. Pankov, rector of the Social Sciences Institute; representatives of a number of other fraternal parties; and institute employees.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING

LD231648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Results of work in the 2d year of the 5-year plan and tasks for 1983 are being discussed at a Ukrainian Academy of Sciences annual general meeting which opened in Kiev today. It was noted in the review report presented by Paton, president of the academy, and in delegates' speeches, that close ties between science and production are helping to increase work results of fundamental and applied research. Scientific research and test design work is being carried out on 132 union and republic, and 64 regional scientific-technological programs. Among the immediate tasks of the republic's scientific kollektivs, further deepening of fundamental research as the basis of scientific-technological and social progress was named.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the annual general meeting.